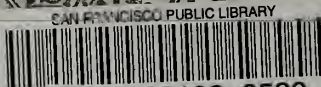


Annals of
The Olympic Club



SAN FRANCISCO
HISTORY CENTER



3 1223 90193 0520

BOOK NO.

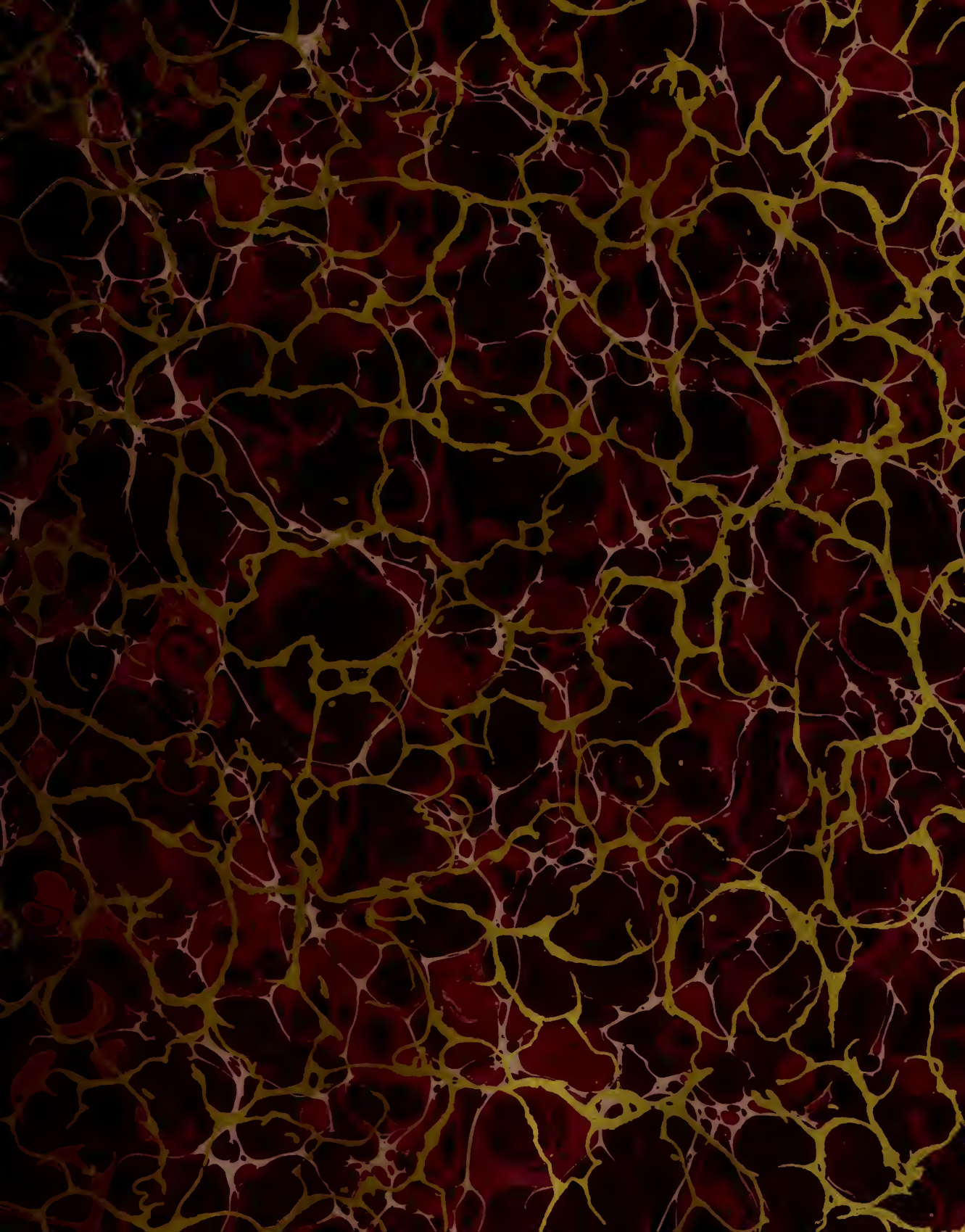
ACCESSION

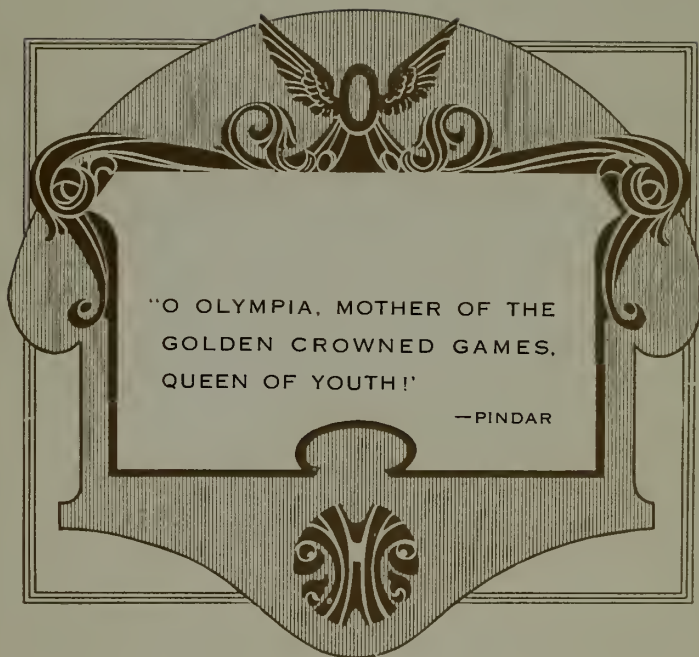
✓ 367 B643A

594882

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY

Form 3427—5000—1-48





"O OLYMPIA, MOTHER OF THE
GOLDEN CROWNED GAMES,
QUEEN OF YOUTH!"

—PINDAR



THE HOME OF THE OLYMPIC CLUB



Annals of The Olympic Club

San Francisco

1914

Edited by
THEODORE BONNET
Under the Direction of
WILLIAM F. HUMPHREY, President



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

x 8 367
B643a

594882

CONTRIBUTORS

FIELD AND TRACK ATHLETICS

PHIL WAND
GEO. L. HORINE
C. M. YATES, JR.

JOHN ELLIOTT
CHAS. E. HOLWAY

P. C. GERHARDT
DR. E. I. BEESON

FOOTBALL

DOUGLAS ERSKINE

JOSEPH R. HICKEY

HARRY MCKENZIE

SWIMMING AND DIVING

SIDNEY CAVILL
J. SCOTT LEARY

WM. R. MCWOOD

WM. C. POMIN

HANDBALL

J. C. NEALON

GEORGE JAMES

BOXING

STANLEY FAY

GEORGE F. GREEN

W. J. LEONARD

WRESTLING

PHIL J. FAY

GEORGE MIEHLING

GYMNASTICS

JOHN A. HAMMERSMITH

ROBERT LEANDRO

BASEBALL AND INDOOR BASEBALL

G. W. EBNER

F. J. FORAN

H. D. HEITMULLER

BASKETBALL

J. A. STADTFELD

CHAS. E. HOLWAY

CROSS-COUNTRY WALKING

T. I. FITZPATRICK

JOS. A. WATTS

LOUIS FERRARI

PISTOL AND REVOLVER SHOOTING

R. P. PRENTYS

BILLIARDS AND POOL

W. R. BERRY

DR. O. B. BURNS

BOWLING

E. W. SCOTT

MARTIN JENNE

FENCING

EMILIO LASTRETTO

BOATING

AL. J. FRITZ

CYCLING

R. R. RUSS

W. M. MULLEN

HISTORY OF THE OLYMPIC CLUB



THE chief function of the historian is to rescue notable actions from the oblivion to which ruthless time would consign them. Now the annals of the Olympic Club are full of actions deemed worthy of remembrance, especially by Olympians. The best thing we derive from history is the enthusiasm it raises in us; and what is true of a nation—that nothing strengthens it like the reading of its history—is also true of a club. Club spirit is but another name for the sentiment called patriotism.

The Olympic Club has been making history more than half a century. It is the oldest club dedicated to athletics in the United States. When San Francisco was in swaddling clothes the Olympic Club entered upon its career, becoming at once an active and conspicuous participant in the social life of the virile young metropolis by the Golden Gate. It was on the 6th of May, 1860, that the founders of the club foregathered for the purpose of organization—just six years before the New York Athletic Club came into existence. But the Olympic Club is even older than the record shows, for though it did not take form and aim until the sixties it had its inception about the year 1855 when Charles and Arthur Nahl built a gymnasium in their back-yard for themselves and a few friends—all enthusiastic young gymnasts eager to master the technique of the hori-



NAHL BROS. GYMNASIUM




LAFAYETTE HOOK AND LADDER
HOUSE

zontal bar. So the big, prosperous club with its thousands of members representing all professions, trades and commercial interests, is of homespun origin. The fact is that in its beginning it partook of the nature of its environment. San Francisco was a sprawling uncouth village in the fifties and sixties. There were few signs of luxury hereabouts. Society was in a somewhat raw state. The vigilantes had been administering justice after a fashion, and the leading citizens were active members of the Volunteer Fire Department. They "ran with the old machine," and they entertained the "creme de la creme" in the department houses. Among the budding athletes who availed themselves of the hospitality of the Nahls were several young firemen who in later years were the very flower of San Francisco's citizenry. The meeting at which the club was organized took place in the house of the Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company on Broadway. Those present were: G. W. Bell, Ed. Wolleb, John H. Coleman, Edwin Bonnell, Harrison Eastman, Rufus Bonnell, Reuben H. Lloyd, Charles E. Livermore, George T. Folsom, Henry G. Hanks, Jacob Muller, Horatio P. Livermore, Arthur Nahl, W. H. Eldridge, W. S. Lawton, William B. Gluyas, James L. Du Bois, William C. Merriam, August Caballero, I. N. Kierulff, A. K. Durbrow, H. Duncan and Charles E. Calef.

The club's first home was at the corner of New Montgomery and Market streets, the present site of the Metropolis Bank building. Here the club paid one hundred dollars a month for a loft in a ramshackle building, the ground floor of which was occupied as a coal yard. As not more than seventy-five persons could be accommodated in this loft, the membership of the club was limited to that number.

Such was the modest beginning of the Olympic Club. We



are told that history is the unrolled scroll of prophecy. Not so, the history of the Olympic Club. At the dawn of its career no prophet looked into the seeds of time to view with fascinated eye the vision of the club of the twentieth century, whose growth has kept pace with the development of the city itself. From the beginning the club played a prominent part in the social affairs of the city. Nine months after it was organized it gave an entertainment in Platt's Hall in Montgomery street. Curiously enough the object of this entertainment was to provide funds for a young ladies' seminary. It was a great financial success, and tradition tells us that the performance was a most meritorious one. In time most of the social history of the day was made at the monthly entertainments given by the club. In the old files of the daily press these entertainments are described as "fashionable events," and verisimilitude is given to this description by the lists of those present. One of the most brilliant of those entertainments of the days of yore was given during the Civil War for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. On that occasion great honor was won by Colonel Monterey, the club instructor in fencing, who defeated an expert swordsman from France. On this same evening the eloquent Thomas Starr King roused the patriotic feelings of the audience with one of his characteristic addresses.

So insistent was the demand for admission to membership in the young club that new and larger quarters were rented on Market street, between Sansome and Montgomery, and within a short time thereafter there were five hundred men paying monthly dues.

As is often the case in human affairs, along with prosperity came dissension. Two factions were developed—one devoted to athletics, and one desirous of promoting social events. As a result a split occurred. The devotees of the dance severed their connection with the club and organized the California Olympic Club. That was in November, 1871. In September, 1873, Reuben

Lloyd effected a reconciliation. There was a reunion, and ever since there has been but one Olympic Club with the winged O as its emblem.

Though there has been harmony ever since, the club has not escaped calamity. Twice has the home of the club been destroyed by fire; first in June, 1883, and again in April, 1906, when the city itself was reduced to ashes. In 1883 the club occupied rooms in the Morton House in Post street. By this time it had accumulated property of considerable value, consisting in no small part of rare works of art. A fire that destroyed the building consumed everything belonging to the club. The members mourned, but not long did their spirits droop. Prodigal hands were soon pouring in sums of money to a fund for rehabilitation, and the club celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on May 5, 1885, in new quarters in the building known as the Alcazar, on O'Farrell street, between Stockton and Powell. Once more the club was prospering and growing and making its influence felt in the athletic world. It was in the eighties, not long after the fire, that the club sent Victor Shifferstein and John Purcell east to win laurels in championship track and field tournaments. It was in the eighties that the club acquired athletic grounds in what is now known as the Sunset District. Here many a young athlete received his first training and proved himself a worthy representative of the Olympic Club. It was also in the eighties that enthusiastic Olympians conceived the idea of building their own home and ceasing to do business with a landlord.

MORTON HOUSE
OLYMPIC HOME IN 1883





PRESENT SITE IN 1871

of \$225,000, the estimated cost of site and building. The bonds were issued, and a number of wealthy citizens, among them James G. Fair, John W. Mackay, G. W. Newhall and A. W. Foster—came forward and proved their confidence in the club by becoming bondholders. Presently a site was purchased—the one in Post street now occupied by the club. Ground was broken on April 8th, 1891, on which occasion President Harrison, plunging a shovel into the earth, exclaimed: “I dedicate this lot and whatever may be built upon it to the Olympic Club and the fostering of the highest and best manhood in its membership.”

A beautiful building was reared on this site. The club took possession of it on the second of January, 1893, with appropriate ceremonies and a general exchange of felicitations. General W. H. L. Barnes, the orator of the occasion,

William Greer Harrison, who became president of the club in 1886, was confident of the ability of the club to raise sufficient funds for the building of a home, and he agitated the project in so spirited a fashion that at a general meeting of members on March 27th, 1888, the Directors were authorized to issue bonds to the amount



CLUB BUILDING DESTROYED BY FIRE IN 1906

paid a fine tribute to President William Greer Harrison, and presented him on behalf of the members with a beautiful silver punch bowl. In this home the club experienced many vicissitudes. It had assumed a great financial burden, and its obligations were not easily borne. At times the club spirit seemed to languish, for though the membership had greatly increased the bulk of the members appeared to care for the club only on account of its creature comforts. There was in the club very little of that home atmosphere of the mystic circle in which the heart finds rest and the mind is sensible of the warmth of friendship. So strong is the contrast between the Olympia of the days before the fire and the Olympia of the post-conflagration period that one might well now regard as a blessing that which was once thought to be a catastrophe. For certainly the club was transfigured by fire. The process of transfiguration is easily apprehended. The members who remained true to the club in the time of tribulation when there were no creature comforts were animated by genuine club spirit; the ones that wandered away

were not of the stuff that radiates good-fellowship. So it was a process of elimination that was induced by adversity, a process that made for the survival of the loyal. This process was



RUINS AFTER THE FIRE



LENT RESIDENCE—HOME AFTER FIRE

aided by the circumstance that after the fire necessity became the mother of shacks. It was in the narrow limits of a temporary home, in the coziness of a snug little cot that Olympians began to get acquainted with one another. Thrown together for lack of space, clubmen who had not even a bowing acquaintance in the old days amid the polar spaces and pomps of palatial quarters were now constrained to rub shoulders. And for lack of much else to do they had to entertain one another. There was much fanning of the flame of conviviality with the wing of friendship, and thus was the true club spirit generated.

Meanwhile new blood was infused into the management, and it abounded in red corpuscles. In 1907, about a year after the fire, Mr. William F. Humphrey was chosen president of the club. The choice was an inspiration. This gentleman, a lawyer, one of the leaders of his profession, had been a member of the club from the days of his youth. Also he had long been identified with amateur athletics. For amateur athletics he had hearty enthusiasm; for the Olympic Club a profound affection. He accepted the presidency when the club was in distress, and he dedicated his energies and his talents to the task of its revivification and rehabilitation. To appreciate the magnitude of this task and the difficulties it involved one must first be sensible of the desperate straits into which the club was plunged after the fire. The club's home having been destroyed there was nothing left but a lot littered with tangled steel and masonry. There were bonds outstanding; how many, nobody knew, as the books of the club had been destroyed, but it was estimated that the bonded debt amounted to \$110,000. The club carried insurance, but insurance companies were not in a sound condition, and those that could afford to pay were settling for as little on the dollar as possible. It was about this time that Mr. Humphrey began taking an active interest in affairs. He was not an officer or director of the club. He was only a zealous member. He placed his talents as a lawyer at the service of his club and—*mirabile dictu!*—he



MARBLE STATUE OF
KREUGAS
PRESENTED TO THE OLYMPIC CLUB BY
LUDWIG M. HOEFLER
1912



MARBLE STATUE OF
DAMOXENUS
PRESENTED TO THE OLYMPIC CLUB BY
LUDWIG M. HOEFLER
1913



OPENING OF THE SHACK BUILDING—AUG. 3, 1907

collected about ninety per cent of the insurance; to be precise, \$215,000. This was a windfall. The directors were grateful. They presented Mr. Humphrey with a token of their appreciation. Then they began spending money. They were intent on building a new home as soon as possible. First they enlarged the Post street lot, paying \$40,000 for additional frontage. Then they hired contractors to excavate. Apparently they had no plans, no definite idea as to the depth to which the lot should be excavated or as to what sort of building should be erected. Presently the owners of contiguous property put in claims for damages. Also there were claims from contractors and architects, aggregating about \$160,000. To say the least, the prospect was disheartening. As though to add to the gloom of it a storm of criticism broke over the heads of the directors. A crisis was precipitated by the resignation of President Harrison. Immediately the club took on the aspect of the proverbial sinking ship. Several directors resigned, and then the resignations of members began pouring in. When the stream had exhausted

itself not more than four hundred members were left. That was in the year 1907. In the meantime Mr. Humphrey had been elected a director of the club in recognition of the services he had rendered in collecting the insurance money. Disquieted but undismayed he stuck to the storm-tossed craft. Elected to the presidency in this heart-breaking emergency, his first thought was to bring order out of financial chaos. This he did by arbitration and litigation. He succeeded in reducing the claims of contractors and the claims for damages to property to about twenty thousand dollars. Meanwhile he provided the remaining members with a temporary home, a wooden shack in which there was a swimming tank, a restaurant, a handball court and a small gymnasium. Once more the winged O had a rooftree. True, there were chinks in it that let in the sunshine and the rain, but it sufficed. Beneath it a new and contagious enthusiasm was born. It inflamed the imagination of President Humphrey, who saw things with the eye of the poet. He had dreams of the Olympic Club renascent in a building more massive, more beautiful than the one destroyed by fire; and the dreams came true. Enthusiasm that moves stones, in this instance melted the hearts of bondholders. They began surrendering the outstanding bonds of the club. Presently the membership began growing, and the club began making money. Confidence was reviving, the prospect brightening. President Humphrey seeing his way clear to finance the club out of all its difficulties, invited the architects of the city to submit plans in competition for a new building, and about that time, with the assistance of Mr. Wm. H. Crocker, he negotiated a loan from

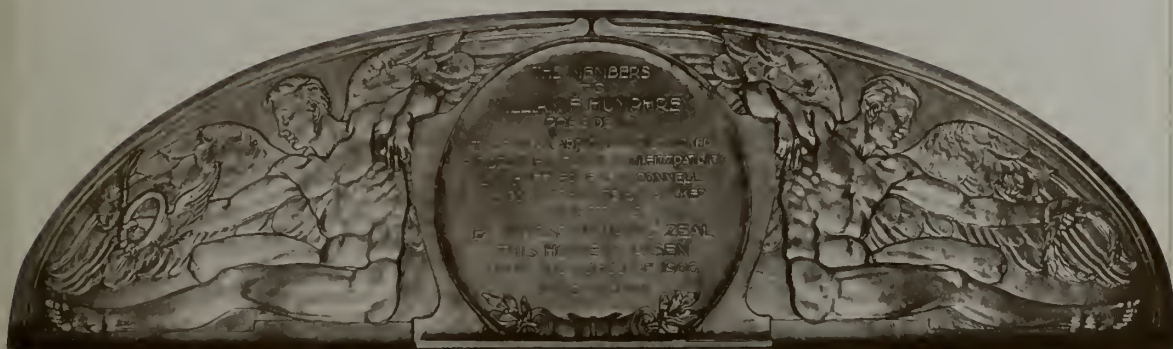




LAYING CORNERSTONE MAY 6, 1911



INAUGURAL DINNER JUNE 15, 1912



BRONZE MEMORIAL TABLET IN LOBBY OF CLUB

the New York Life Insurance Company of \$90,000 with the understanding that the outstanding bonded debt would first be paid off. To accomplish this it was first necessary to get authority for an issue of second-mortgage bonds. Instead of issuing the bonds subscriptions were obtained from members to whom certificates were issued, they agreeing to pay one-twentieth of the total amount subscribed each month. This was President Humphrey's method of solving the problem. He succeeded by this method in getting subscriptions to \$186,000 worth of bonds, and he so conserved the finances of the club that the new building was soon in progress of construction, and the status of the club was such that he was able to increase the loan from the New York Life Insurance Company to \$300,000.

The cornerstone of the new building was laid on May 6th, 1911, in the presence of a large concourse of people. President Humphrey made the speech of dedication, in the course of which he said:

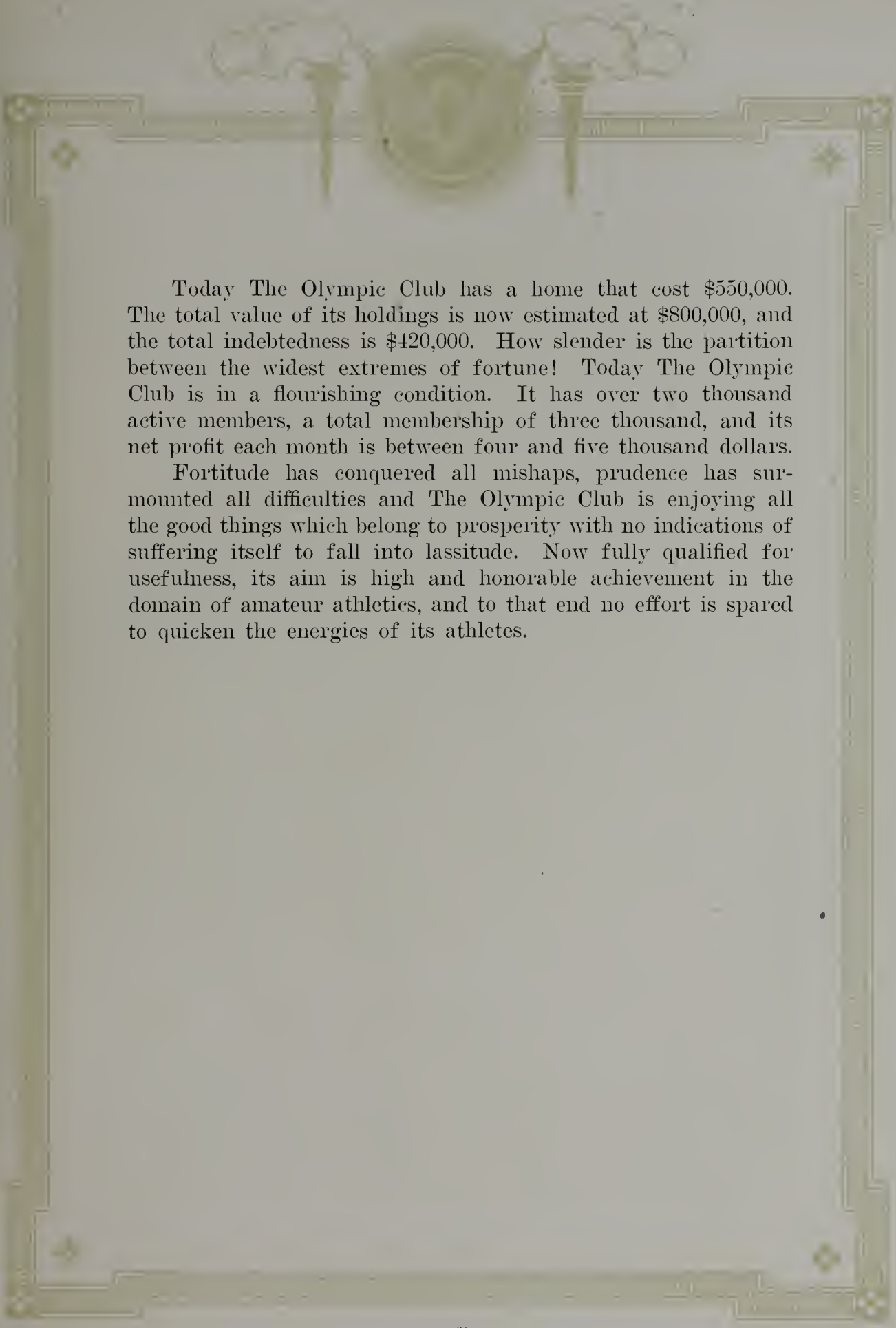
"All moral philosophers and all students of the natural rights and obligations of man agree with the ancients, that a sound mind is usually found in a sound body, and that man's mental and moral growth accompanies his physical development. Generally the best athlete is the best and most upright student. The government rests on its people and its stability and perpetuity are assured if its citizens are manly and moral. It is certain that intelligent physical development and betterment will do more in making man respect the rights of others and realize



THE OLYMPIC CLUB DINING ROOM

the highest ideals of citizenship than a million or more sermons. Physical betterment and improvement clear the moral and mental senses. To develop men physically and morally, to elevate the standard of citizenship and insure fair play for all, are the cardinal rules which always have governed and always shall direct The Olympic Club. These considerations guided the builders, and there are no greater nor nobler principles for the corner-stone of the building than these sentiments, and whatever tends even slightly to aid in a mission based on such principles is doubly worth all the efforts and costs expended."

On June 15, 1912, the building was ready for occupancy, and on that day, a gala one in the history of Olympia, the doors were opened to members and hundreds of friends. It was a day of festivity and rejoicing.



Today The Olympic Club has a home that cost \$550,000. The total value of its holdings is now estimated at \$800,000, and the total indebtedness is \$420,000. How slender is the partition between the widest extremes of fortune! Today The Olympic Club is in a flourishing condition. It has over two thousand active members, a total membership of three thousand, and its net profit each month is between four and five thousand dollars.

Fortitude has conquered all mishaps, prudence has surmounted all difficulties and The Olympic Club is enjoying all the good things which belong to prosperity with no indications of suffering itself to fall into lassitude. Now fully qualified for usefulness, its aim is high and honorable achievement in the domain of amateur athletics, and to that end no effort is spared to quicken the energies of its athletes.

AN EPOCH-MAKING IDEA




RE^{AT} ideas come, it is said, when the world needs them. Once upon a time a great idea came to "The Olympic Club," and never was a great idea so urgently needed. The idea came through the brain of William Greer Harrison. There is more dynamite in some ideas than in many bombs. Of this kind was the Harrison idea. It revolutionized the club; gave to the club a prodigious impulse; projected it beyond the domain of the commonplace. It was an idea akin to that of bringing the mountain to Mahomet. Mr. Harrison conceived the idea of bringing the ocean to The Olympic Club, and lo! the idea was realized.

As the deed worthy of remembrance is a monument of the doer, Mr. Harrison has a monument in Post street that will certainly endure while there remains an Olympian to enjoy the unsurpassed luxury of a dip and a swim beneath the art-glass domes of his own darling club.

Ask any Olympian what he regards as the most enticing feature of his club, and without hesitation he will reply—"the swimming tank and its salt-water accessories." It is this feature that makes The Olympic Club unique among the athletic clubs of the world. It is this feature that appealed to the imagination of men, causing them to clamor for admission to the club at a time when it was in need of members, for it had become ambitious and had incurred heavy obli-

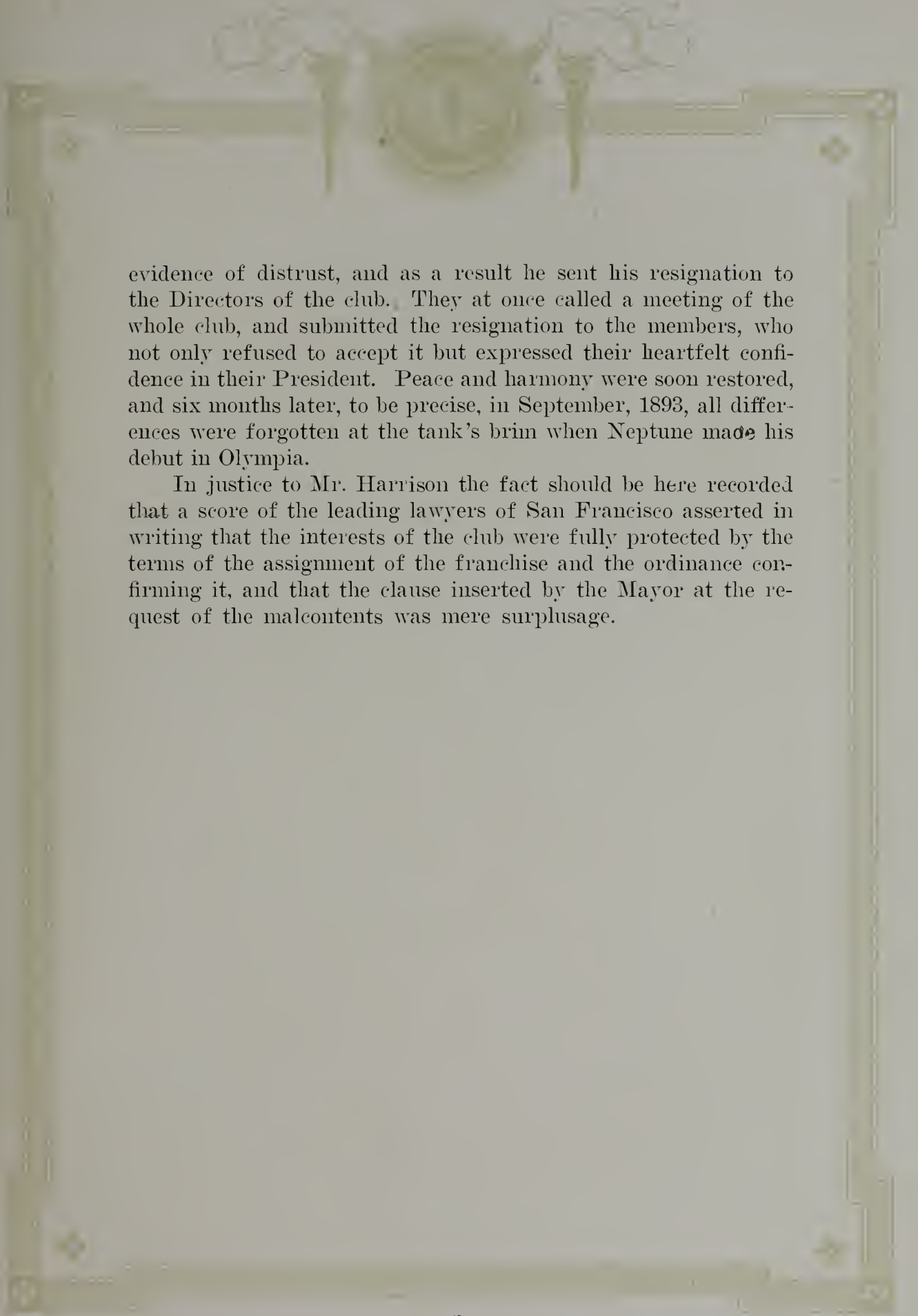


WM. GREER HARRISON



gations. Mr. Harrison had been President several years, and had carried out the plan of providing the club with its own home. This home, which occupied the site of the present one, was heavily mortgaged, and the revenue was hardly sufficient to pay interest charges. Long before this time Mr. Harrison conceived the idea of having salt water pumped into the city for sanitary purposes and for the use of the Fire Department, but beyond enlisting the sympathy of Dennis Sullivan, Chief of the Fire Department, he made no progress. At length he thought of having salt water piped into the club, and one memorable night when the gymnasium was packed with members, the occasion being a boxing tournament, the President's pet project was broached. It met with a most cordial reception. At once it was proposed that the club should engage on a subscription basis in the business of supplying the city with salt water. A resolution to that effect was speedily adopted. Then subscriptions were called for, and at once the throng was hushed. Presently the stark silence was broken by the voice of Mr. John D. Spreckels, who expressed the wish to be listed as a subscriber in the sum of twenty thousand dollars. A storm of applause greeted this testimony of confidence in the Harrison hobby, but Mr. Spreckels' glowing example had no magical effect on the exchequer of the assemblage. The expected pactolian stream did not flow. Nobody but Mr. Spreckels was in the mood to subscribe. However, though visions of a glorious luxury were soon fading, the idea of a salt-water plunge as a club asset was not to be abandoned. Mr. Harrison suggested that it might be possible to interest private capital in the enterprise. He thought it might be well for the club to obtain a franchise and authorize him to form an independent corporation to engage in the business of selling salt water, with a view to supplying the club. This suggestion met with general approval, and the requisite authority was given with the understanding that in the event of the franchise being sold the consideration should be a daily supply to the club of two hundred thousand gallons of salt water.

On the first day of February, 1892, Mayor George H. Sanderson signed Order No. 2492 of the Board of Supervisors granting to "The Olympic Club" for a period of fifty years the right to pump salt water from the ocean into pipes laid in the streets of the city. It was provided that the pipes should have a capacity of five hundred thousand gallons a day, and according to the terms of the ordinance the city may use the water free of charge for flushing sewers and for extinguishing fires. Thus was the Harrison idea being translated into actuality, but at this time Mr. Harrison's task was far from accomplished. His doings were now being examined in a spirit of anxious scrutiny; erroneously judged; their tendencies mistaken; their whole import falsely, perversely deciphered. There were obscure hints of a motive in the background not visible to the eye when first piercing the darkness resting on the matter. It has been ever thus. Benefactors are always under suspicion. Mr. Harrison went ahead with his project. The Olympic Salt Water Company was organized with Mr. John D. Spreckels as president, Mr. William Greer Harrison as vice president and managing director. The directors were W. D. K. Gibson, J. D. Grant, A. P. Hotaling, John Rosenfeld, A. B. Spreckels and Charles Gibson. All but one of these men were members of the club. To this corporation the club assigned its franchise, and by the terms of the assignment the company obligated itself to supply the club with salt water free of charge for its exclusive purposes, in quantities not to exceed two hundred thousand gallons per day. Between the time of the passage of this ordinance and its approval by the Mayor the question arose as to whether the club's interests were thoroughly protected by the assignment. The question agitated the minds of a little group of Olympians, and as a consequence there was much irritation in the club. The leaders of the group constituted themselves a committee, called on the Mayor, and induced him, before signing the ordinance of approval, to reinforce the guaranty to the club. Naturally Mr. Harrison became indignant at what he regarded as



evidence of distrust, and as a result he sent his resignation to the Directors of the club. They at once called a meeting of the whole club, and submitted the resignation to the members, who not only refused to accept it but expressed their heartfelt confidence in their President. Peace and harmony were soon restored, and six months later, to be precise, in September, 1893, all differences were forgotten at the tank's brim when Neptune made his debut in Olympia.

In justice to Mr. Harrison the fact should be here recorded that a score of the leading lawyers of San Francisco asserted in writing that the interests of the club were fully protected by the terms of the assignment of the franchise and the ordinance confirming it, and that the clause inserted by the Mayor at the request of the malcontents was mere surplusage.

JUVENILES AND JUNIORS



THE Olympic Club serves many purposes, the most important of which is that of an educational institution. The boys and youths of the Olympic gymnasium are the pupils of men who are developing in them resources that will endure as long as life itself. Something more than a knowledge of athletics these youngsters are acquiring; they are receiving something more than physical training. If the gymnasium is no longer what it was when Plato lectured at the Academy; that is, when it combined physical and intellectual exercises, yet it has an educational value, and it is of benefit to the State by reason of the qualities it implants. Not only the body but the mind and the heart are susceptible to the benign effects diffused in the domain of amateur athletics. In "the gold-crowned contests" of Olympia as Pindar called them, the foundations of character were laid.

Education in its widest sense includes everything that exerts a formative influence. Now there is no more wholesome influence on character than that which is exerted where youth meets youth in friendly athletic contest—on track and field or in the gymnasium. What could be more sweetening to character, or more elevating than the sense of true sportsmanship? By true sportsmanship is understood the attribution of honest intention to the rivals one meets, as well as to the judges to whom the contests are submitted, and the assumption that the best man has won, subject to temperate and reasonable protests in accordance with the rules of the competition.

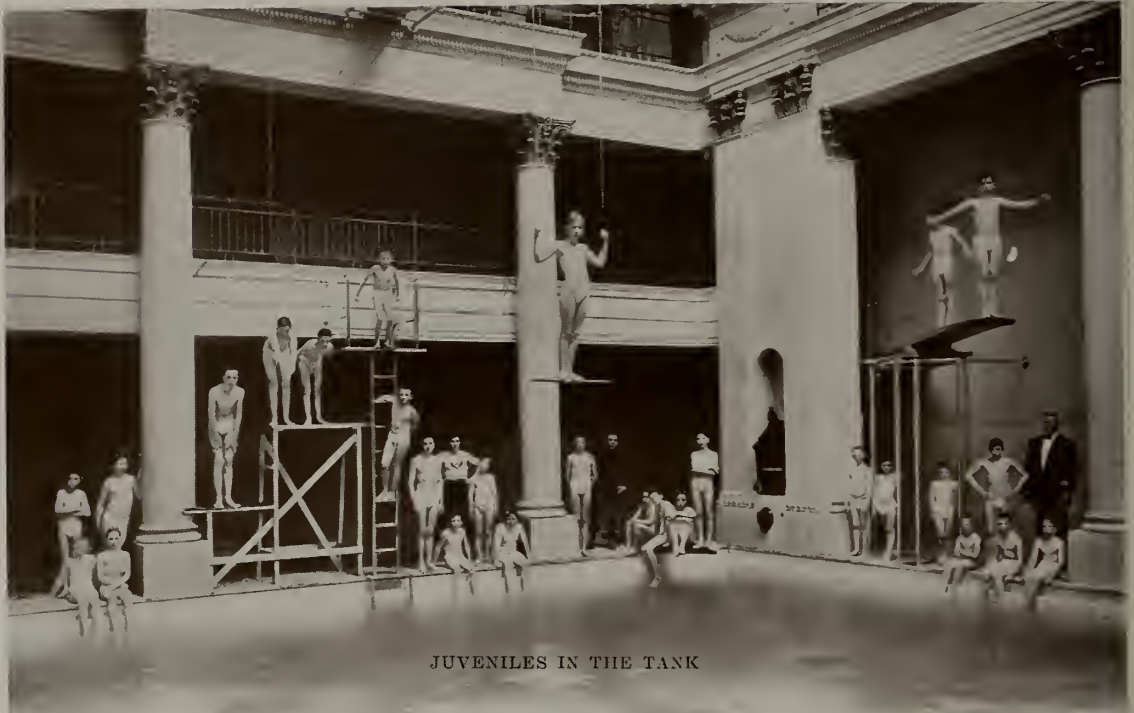
The grand object of education is to discipline rather than to furnish the mind; to teach us rather how to think than what to think. There is certainly exercise for the mind in athletics. The greatest and noblest education is that which imparts the



JUVENILES IN THE GYMNASIUM

knowledge of how to use the whole of oneself, and which builds up a man, forming and fashioning him till he becomes the embodiment of the virtues that constitute true manliness. This is the sort of education which in a measure is to be had by the juveniles and juniors of the Olympic Club. To a limited extent it is a moral, mental and physical education. It develops strength of character as well as of body; it disciplines the heart as well as the mind. In the gymnasium the boy enters upon the apprenticeship of life, and the first thing impressed upon him is the importance of fair play. Here he learns the necessity of self-denial, the advantage of temperance, the grandeur of courage, the beauty of magnanimity. The poorest school that teaches these virtues is better than the best that neglects them.

It was early in the eighties that some wise and good man



JUVENILES IN THE TANK

conceived the idea of establishing an annex for the instruction of youth. Since then, except during the brief interval after the earthquake, the club has been giving direction to the development of future citizens. In the club today are men of mature years who wore the winged "O" before they were in their teens, and there is not one of them who does not in some way bear evidence of the benefits derived from his early training in Olympia.

From the junior and juvenile classes sprang many fine athletes, and it is chiefly to these classes that the club must look today for worthy representatives in the gymnasium and on track and field. The club's first junior was Harry Gender, who became champion lightweight boxer. Frank O'Kane, who has retained all his enthusiasm for athletics, was the winner of the first junior race. It was run at the old Bay District track in

1885. Jack and Eddie Stark, noted acrobats of other days, were club juveniles; also Fred Burgess and Fred Butz, the runners. Among the crack club wrestlers who were of the juvenile classes of former days are Henry Russ, Tom Code, George Phillips and Messrs. Cutter, Cole, Eckardt. George Green, when a juvenile, was James J. Corbett's favorite pupil; also Frank Smith, who won the bantam-weight championship in 1894; also Milton Hayes, who won the lightweight championship. Once upon a time at a club tournament the championships of all classes were won by juniors.

The lately revived juvenile and junior classes are now full of sturdy, ambitious lads, who keep the club instructors in all departments busy. And what a time those youngsters have in the gymnasium and the natatorium! They are faithful in attendance and they are bubbling over with the joy of living. What animation they give to the club! On class days, when exercises in the gymnasium is over and they take to the salt water for their swim, the natatorium rings with their merry shouts and their melodious laughter.

Get in touch with the juveniles and the juniors of Olympia, and you will realize that the club is playing no unimportant part in the life of the community.

FIELD AND TRACK ATHLETICS



IN A VERY special sense the basis of an athletic club's distinction is its success on field and track. An athletic club, it may be said, cannot progress faster than its fastest runner, cannot go higher than its highest jumper. It must be solidly grounded in field and track honors or surrender claim to serious consideration. Unless it can answer satisfactorily when asked what its runners and jumpers, its hammer throwers and shot putters have done, it has no standing. These questions are the tests of its efficiency, and if the answers are apologetic or worse, the athletic club loses caste. It is not necessary that the club should be able to point to world's champions, but it must have field and track athletes who stand out of the ruck, men whose names command the respect of all who keep posted on important happenings in amateur sport; otherwise it is open to criticism and must expect to be regarded with indifference.

The Olympic Club would be peculiarly subject to animadversion if it did not excel in the sports of the field and the cinder path. Its very name would then be a misnomer. The glory of the Olympic games of ancient Greece, as well as of the revived Olympic games of modern days, must be referred principally to achievements in this noble branch of athletics. The club which found its inspiration and took its title from the premier athletic event of classical antiquity, ought not to be found wanting when its field and track records are scrutinized. Happily, the Olympic Club need have no fear in this respect. Its triumphs on field and track are part and parcel of American amateur athletic his-



FRANK F. FOSTER, COACH

tory; more than that, they are of international renown. One need only mention Victor Schefferstein, Ralph Rose and George Horine to make this abundantly clear.

The Olympic Club has always been fortunate in a guiding policy which satisfied the most exacting demands of the ethics of amateur sport. From the beginning its officers aspired to an ideal, setting the club's standard so high and holding club performances so steadily to that standard that its achievements

have been not only of unusual brilliance but of honorable dignity as well. In competing with other clubs or with other bodies of athletes, the field and track athletes of the Olympic Club have been taught to think less of trophies than of glory. Not prizes, but honorable victory, has been their aim. The prizes have been many, but they are considered of less importance than the fine way in which they were won.

Proud of its past performances, as it has the right to be, the Olympic Club does not make the mistake of luxuriating unduly in the great memories of yesterday. It sets its face toward tomorrow. The athletic games to be held in San Francisco during 1915 will be of international importance. The Olympic Club will



RALPH ROSE

have a two-fold activity: it will entertain the visiting athletes, and it will meet them in competition. It is confidently predicted that the Olympic team which will defend the prestige of California on field and track will add to the record of the club's victories one of the most important pages in Olympic annals.

It is not necessary to go further back than 1877 in tracing the history of field and track events on the Pacific Coast. The events before that time were of a semi-professional character and did not receive the support of those who were interested in amateur sport. But in the year mentioned the Olympic Club took vigorous charge of this branch of athletics. It may be said that the Olympic Club was the Amateur Association. It not only promoted amateur athletics, but constituted itself a tribunal before which the athlete had to appear when he transgressed the laws laid down for the guidance of all amateurs. The rules were very exacting, and the line of demarcation so strictly drawn between the amateur and the professional that amateur clubs could not admit a professional to membership.

Field and track athletes had not the advantages they enjoy



2 MILE TEAM—TROPHY WINNERS



THE OLYMPIC CLUB TRACK TEAM AT PORTLAND EXPOSITION

now. There were no spacious outdoor meeting places. Dressing rooms, trainers and rubbers were luxuries practically unknown. It was not an unusual thing to see a dozen athletes strip on the shady side of a rail fence at the old Bay District race track, take their morning or evening exercise and don their clothes again without the pleasure of a shower or rubdown. Yet those were the days when such men as Jack Belcher, Bob Haley, Joe Masterson, Horace Haws and many others who afterward became shining lights of track and field, gained their first experience, thus showing what enthusiasm and perseverance will do under adverse conditions.

The lack of competition was a heavy handicap. Small clubs sprang up from time to time, but rapidly disappeared when they



THE OLYMPIC CLUB TRACK TEAM AT PITTSBURG, PA.

found that it was no easy task to assemble a team of sufficient merit to down the Olympians.

From 1877 to 1882 the interest in track athletics showed steady increase and produced gratifying results. From 1882 till 1886 there was a pronounced slump. Since that time, however, field and track athletics have come into their own again, and there is no danger of another decline in popular interest.

In 1887 the club was using the clay fifth-of-a-mile track at Fourteenth and Center streets, Oakland. It was there that Victor E. Schefferstein made his maiden effort in a 220-yard dash at the first meeting of the Pacific Coast Harriers. He was given the liberal handicap of 12 yards and made a "run away race" of it.

In 1890 the club took a lease of the property at Seventh avenue and H streets. An excellent one-sixth of a mile oval was built, and Peter MacIntyre, the great Scotch runner, was put

in charge. These grounds were complete in their appointments, and were the scene of the annual track and field events at which the Olympic Club and the University of California were the chief contenders. Since the abandonment of these grounds the club has not had an outdoor meeting place, but new grounds have been leased and will soon be in use. Just before the fire of 1906 arrangements were being made to secure a country home for the club in Marin county, and there would have been special accommodations for field and track athletics, but the catastrophe put an end to the project as the funds were needed for the erection of a new club building. However, the club will not long labor under the disadvantage of lacking a properly equipped and easily accessible track.



A peculiar state of affairs made it necessary, in 1888, for the amateur athletic organizations of the Pacific Coast to pass stringent rules against the admission to competitions of those connected with professional clubs. A number of clubs had been started for the purpose of giving professional boxing matches. These clubs had amateur annexes, and there was considerable difficulty about fixing the standing of amateurs so connected; hence the adoption of the stringent rule. The newspapers at the time printed a number of

PACIFIC COAST CHAMPIONSHIP
TEAM, SEATTLE, 1907



BEESON OVER THE HURDLES



GERHARDT WINNING 100-YARD DASH, SEATTLE, 1907

articles in which the Olympic Club was caustically criticised by the organizers of the professional clubs. It was thought by some that to compete successfully against their opponents it would be necessary for the amateur organizations to follow the lead of the new clubs and modify their rules accordingly. Happily the amateurs were steadfast to the principles which they had consistently upheld. The Olympic Club, among others, has never had reason to regret taking the higher course.

In speaking of the great field and track athletes of the club, it will be convenient to consider them chronologically. On October 9, 1880, Jack Belcher ran 440 yards in $50 \frac{3}{5}$ seconds, a record of which any athlete might be proud at the present day. Bob Haley also did fine work. His 100 yards in 10 seconds, and his 220 yards in $22\frac{3}{4}$ seconds stamped him a first-class man for that period. These two men were the leading runners here, and

challenged the attention of Eastern sportsmen. They visited New York in 1881. Haley had an accident and could not run. Belcher competed in the first heat of the quarter mile for the championship with Myers and Stuart. Myers won, Stuart finished a foot or two behind him and Belcher six inches behind Stuart. The time



ANDREW GLARNER



CHEEK AND POWELL

was $51\frac{7}{8}$ seconds. Belcher remained in the East. Haley died shortly after his return. For a time interest in field and track athletics declined. The 100-yard dash was seldom run faster than $10\frac{3}{4}$ seconds; 24 seconds was considered fast for the 220 yards; 54 seconds for the quarter-mile; 2.12 for the half. Five minutes



was seldom beaten in the mile run; 8 minutes in the walk; 18 feet 6 inches was considered good long jumping; 5 feet to 5 feet 2 inches were the standards in high jumping; 8 feet in the pole vault was admired; 30 feet in the shot-put; 120 yards in 19 seconds was regarded as classy hurdling. However, Baird won the three-mile American championship walk in $22.8\frac{3}{5}$ at New York in 1883, and the one-mile walk in 6.42 in 1885. Tom Jennings ran a mile in 4.45, and 880 yards in $2.9\frac{4}{5}$. This stimulated interest in distance running. Walter A. Scott, who was originally a walker, took to distance running and for four or five years held the championship of the Coast against all comers. His best time was $2.5\frac{4}{5}$ for the 880 yards, and $4.42\frac{2}{5}$ for the mile. There was some good sprinting material too. Jack Flynn, George Jones and A. S. Heller were good for $10\frac{1}{5}$ to $10\frac{2}{5}$ for 100 yards.

In 1887 began the career of Victor Schefferstein, one of the most remarkable track careers of America. Schefferstein never put on a running shoe

GEORGE HORINE



MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE OLYMPIC CLUB



W. W. GILMORE

till past twenty-four years of age. He was extremely modest about his performances despite the fact that he had no equal from 1888 to 1890. For distances up to 220 yards and for long jumping he was, under certain conditions, the most wonderful amateur this country has produced. A gentleman amateur of the highest type, he took pleasure in sport for the exhilaration it yielded, and had a fine pride about carrying the club colors to victory. But his nervous temperament was so finely balanced that when he was pitted against Eastern athletes for a record he became extremely sensitive. He did not lose his head in a contest, but lacked the enviable steadiness of nerve in contests. He never shrank from a contest, but it had

an unfortunate effect upon him. The indifference which was one of Myer's secrets of success he could not command. He did the 100-yard dash many times in 10 seconds. In the Western championship meeting in St. Louis, September 9, 1888, he won the 100-yard race in the phenomenal time of $9 \frac{4}{5}$ seconds, but owing to a technicality the record was not allowed. In the same year he won the American championship in the running broad jump, his record being 22 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

At this time John Purcell appeared on the athletic horizon, and interest was immediately stimulated in pole vaulting, shot putting, hammer throwing and hurdling. At the St. Louis championship meet already referred to



CHAS. MORRIS

Purcell won the long jump and the hurdle race, and was second in the shot putting contest. He was injured in the pole vault when his admirers counted on another victory.

Frank Foster also came into prominence at this time. He was one of the Coast's greatest all-round athletes. He was one of the greatest hurdlers that ever ran and could hold his own with top-notchers of the present day. His greatest performance over the high sticks was when he forced Walt Henry to break the world's then existing record of 16 seconds. Henry won this race, but only by a few inches in $15\frac{3}{4}$ seconds. This race took place

on the track at Seventh avenue and H street, which was conceded by experts to be two or three yards slow. Foster could also do a hundred close to 10 seconds, jump 5 feet 10 in the high, close to 23 feet in the broad and put the 16-pound shot in the neighborhood of 40 feet.

The club had a great team at his time, and year after year maintained its supremacy against the best teams from the University of California. It was composed of A. S. Henderson, Phil Wand, Frank O'Kane, S. V. Cassidy, Charles



PETE GERHARDT



EDWARD MACAULEY

Jellinek, J. C. Kortick, M. L. Espinosa, W. N. McCann, Leonard Gill, Fred Butz, Bert Coffin, Horace Coffin, Jim Servis, D. E. Brown, F. Foster, P. D. Skillman, W. G. Morrow, V. N. Bakulich, Howard Coffin, Jack Cosgrove and Bob McArthur. Horace Coffin represented the club at the Chicago World's Fair, and returned with a trophy. A. S. Henderson afterwards became a professional, and won the American championship, defeating Morris, Kirk and others.

Following is the list of Pacific Coast records captured by the club's track team from 188 to 1890:

PACIFIC COAST RECORDS.

50 yards run	5 4/5 seconds
A. S. Henderson.....O. C.....Sept. 16, 1890	
100 yards run	10 seconds
R. S. Haley.....O. C.....Sept. 23, 1882	
V. E. Schefferstein.....O. C.....June 9, 1888	
120 yards run	12 seconds
A. S. Henderson.....O. C.....Sept. 9, 1891	
200 yards run	21 seconds
A. S. Henderson	O. C.....Sept. 9, 1891
220 yards run	22 3/4 seconds
R. S. Haley	O. C.....Sept. 23, 1882
440 yards run	50 3/5 seconds
J. T. Belcher	O. C.....Oct. 9, 1880
Half mile run	2 min. 3 3/5 seconds
R. McArthur	O. C.....May 30, 1891
One mile run	4 min. 40 4/5 seconds
R. McArthur	O. C.....May 23, 1891
Five mile run	28 min. 30 seconds
Geo. D. Baird.....O. C.....May 30, 1892	
One mile walk.....	6 min. 48 3/5 seconds
Horace Coffin	O. C.....May 30, 1891
Three mile walk.....	23 min. 31 1/5 seconds
James Jervis	O. C.....May 30, 1891



E. TEMPLETON

Putting the shot, 38 ft. 7 in.....John Purcell, July 28, 1888
Throwing weight, 28 ft. 1 in.....V. N. Bakulich, Sept. 9, 1891
Running broad jump, 23 ft. 2½ in., V. E. Scheffers'n, Jun. 9, 1888

Coming down to recent days, one of the greatest athletes of the club appeared in the person of Ralph Rose, the world's champion shot putter. The memory of Rose lives with all sportsmen on account of his achievements, but is particularly cherished by the athletes against whom he competed, for never was a contestant more eager to help an adversary or more sincere in giving beginners the benefit of his experience. He was the greatest shot putter the world has even known. What records he would have made had he lived it is idle to discuss; certainly he was far from having reached the limit of his achievement at the time of his untimely death. Like Plaw, who on many occasions won the American hammer throwing championship, Rose demonstrated what hard work perseveringly pursued could do for an athlete.

Another man who stands out prominently in the field and track athletics of the club is P. C. Gerhardt. It was owing to his energy, ability and hard work that athletics was kept alive during the trying period after the fire of 1906. Gerhardt has distinguished himself as a runner for all distances from 50 to 440 yards. No other runner ever won so constantly for so long a time; his victories were continuous for a decade.

The club is proud of its 1914 track and field team, made up as follows:

George Horine, captain—He has the world's record for the running high jump, 6 feet 7 inches, and can jump around that height almost any time. He is also good at the three standing broad jumps. He was a member of the Olympic team at Stockholm, 1912.

Eddie Beeson—He is a splendid jumper as well as a hurdler.

Jack Case—He was a member of the Olympic team at Stockholm, and at the Portola games of 1913 defeated the world's champion hurdler.

Oliver Millard—He is the best distance runner on the Coast.
George Parker—The club's best sprinter, he is the Australian champion for 220 and 440 yards.

Harry Liversidge—He is the American record holder in javelin throwing.

G. M. Wikoff—He was a member of the Olympic team at Stockholm, and is a distance runner.

O. F. Snedigar—He is a broad jumper, a javelin thrower and has done 100 yards in 10 seconds.

Reg. Caughey—He is Australian champion in putting the 16-pound shot.

Jack Nelson—He is a sprinter, and can do 100 yards in 10.

Karl Shattuck—He is the best hammer thrower the club has.

L. Murray—He is a good 880 yards man.

Kendrick Johnson—He is a sprinter and can do 100 yards in 10.

E. P. Campbell—He is a good sprinter.

There are also Crabbe, Gisin, Sloman, Goeppert, Spurr, Hoburg, Stolz, Newhoff, Price, Best, Donovan, Crammer, Morris and Reed, all good men.

FOOTBALL



FOOTBALL is a game for the brave, not for the timid. It originated among barbarians, who regarded bodily prowess and physical discipline as most appropriate to their state of society. With the advance toward a peaceful state of society the need for making physical strength and courage a chief qualification for citizenship has diminished, but football has remained in favor as a pastime that fits a man for the strains of life and that develops qualities not incongruous with the non-militant type of country.

The part played by the Olympic Club in this game before 1892 is now a matter of vague tradition. All that is known is that the game was played in a desultory fashion; to learn with what success it would be necessary to have written the biographies of the heroes of the football fields in the dim past, but the presumption, judging from the names, is that the wings of the O did not often droop. Joseph Tobin was one of the football pioneers, and Mr. Tobin was no indifferent athlete. The Howard brothers—Shafter and Paxton—played quarter and center respectively on the old team. Basil Ricketts was the fullback, and one of the guards was Dennis O'Sullivan, who afterwards became famous as a concert singer. The end positions were occupied by Jack Sherard and George Wellington.

It was not until after the inter-collegiate football games began to rouse public interest that the Olympic Club yielded its emotions to the fascinations of the sport. At first—in the years '93 and '94—the club team was somewhat



VIRGIL NAHL



TEAM OF 1896—PACIFIC COAST CHAMPIONS

weak, though it was not without individual stars. Conspicuous among them was Leonard Wood, now Major-General of the United States armies, who was a Captain at the Presidio in the nineties. Phil Wand was also a member of the team.

The team of 1895 was captained by "Pete" Smith and had a successful season, although it was defeated in the club championship game by the Reliance Club of Oakland in a game the feature of which was a sensational 90-yard run by Percy Morse, the Olympic halfback, who took a kick on his own 10-yard line and ran through the entire Reliance team for the only score made by the Olympics in the game. On this team were Smith, Morse, Therkof, Sexton, Middlemas, Virgil Nahl and Jim Cameron.

The team of 1896 won the championship of the Pacific Ath-

letic Association, and the banner which was presented to the club in token of this victory hung in the lobby of the club until it was destroyed with the rest of the club's property in the conflagration of 1906. Smith was again captain of the team in 1906. He and Eugene Sheehy played guards, while Billy Hobbs frequently got into the game at that position. Bob Porter and Douglas Erskine played the tackle positions, and Nolan, a West Point player, who had been selected the previous year as an end on Walter Camp's All-American team, and McCormick, the '95 captain of Annapolis, held down the ends. Lieutenant Ames, another West Pointer, was the center. Tommy Code played quarter, Morse Therkof and Seawright were the halves and the fullbacks were Roy Weldon and Stickney, formerly of Harvard, who also coached the team. By defeating Stanford twice and taking the annual game with the Reliance Club the Olympics fairly earned the title of champions. The team also won a sensational match with Butte on New Year's day, 1897, on the old Central Park Grounds.



RUGBY TEAM--1913-14

In 1897 the club did not have a team. The following year found the Olympics again in the field. Starting off badly, the team was gradually strengthened until in the final game against Garry Cochran's formidable U. C. eleven, the club held the college players to a tie, the university men equalizing the score in the last five minutes of play.

Under the leadership of Tommy Code the 1899 team made a gallant stand on a muddy field against the California eleven. The club was regarded as one of the best ever organized hereabouts, but went down to defeat before the college machine. At the close of the season the club team journeyed to Portland, and played a tie game with the Multnomah Club team. The game was spoiled by the condition of the field, which was little better than a quagmire.

That was the last team that played for the club under the American intercollegiate rules. When Rugby was adopted by California and Stanford a team was formed in the club, and in its first season made a good showing, considering that most of







RUGBY TEAM—1909

the players were novices at the English game. The wind-up game of the season was the first match for the Spalding Trophy. The Olympics won the match, and continued the good work by annexing the two succeeding annual games from the Barbarian Club, thus securing permanent possession of the trophy, which now adorns the club's reading room.

The fourth game with the Barbarians was also won by the Olympic Club, which suffered its first defeat in club matches when the Barbarians won the game of 1912. Last season there was no game, the managers of the clubs failing to agree on the eligibility of several players who had played with both teams.

The club's first Rugby team was organized by Douglas Erskine in 1908. He had charge of the team again in 1909. Joseph R. Hickey was the manager in 1910 and 1911. Harry McKenzie took charge in 1912 and Milton Haley in 1913. This team of 1913 was, perhaps, the strongest Rugby aggregation that ever wore the winged O. It held the famous All-Blacks of New Zealand to the lowest score made by the visiting team on its tour. It defeated the Stanford team by a score of 5 to 3. The club is now deeply interested in Rugby and is encouraging its players in a most liberal spirit.

SWIMMING AND DIVING



NATATORIUM such as might have been awarded the prize promised by Xerxes to him who should invent a new delight—this is what furnishes the chief enjoyment to Olympians.

Here in the invigorating waters, fresh from old Ocean's depths, the tired athlete finds exhilaration and the man of business dissolves every fatigued sense and faculty in joy, experiencing the raptures of the epicurean of old as he spread his limbs on a bed of roses. Swimming is the Olympians' favorite recreation, and naturally, there are swimmers galore in The Olympic Club.



CLARENCE CLOUGH

Swimming is one of the fine arts assiduously cultivated in Olympia. For instruction in this, as in all the arts of the modern gymnasium, the services of an expert are always available, and some of the great swimmers of the world received their first lesson in the Olympic natatorium. Years ago J. W. Huntington was the club's instructor. He was a famous swimmer from Europe, the possessor of nearly two hundred tro-



W. C. POMIN



SYD CAVILLE, INSTRUCTOR



POMEROY IN MIDSTREAM

phies. The instructor at present is Sidney Cavill, a member of the famous Cavill family of Australian swimmers, and a man wonderfully facile in imparting knowledge of the swimmer's technique.

Many champions have been developed in the club tank, and many trophies have been brought to the club by Olympic swimmers and divers. Following is a list of the champions through the years: 1896, Dan Renear; 1897-98, Charles Melrose; 1899-00,

H. Weideman; 1901-02, J. Scott Leary; 1903, H. Brewer; 1904, J. Scott Leary. W. H. McWood has held the championship since 1909. One of the best known club champions is J. Scott Leary, who swam in many meets in the East in the year 1902. He won seventeen straight races in Chicago at the tournament of the International Forest, Fish and Game Association. At that time Leary used the Australian crawl stroke.

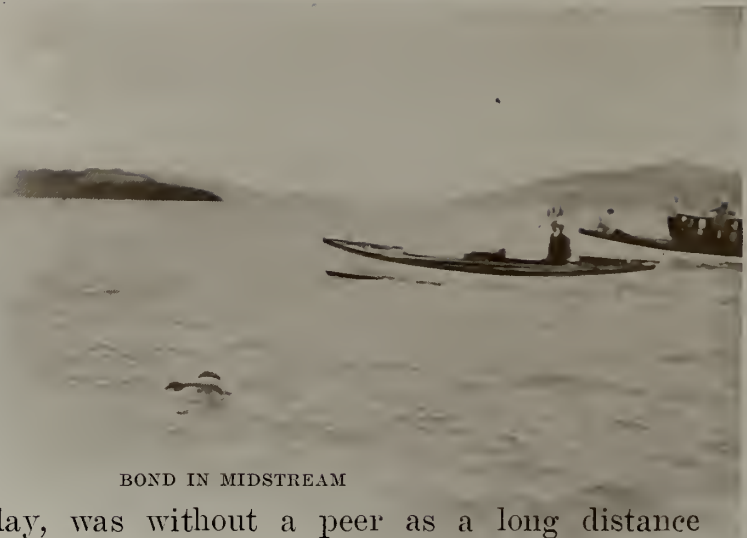


BOND AND POMEROY

It was the first time the stroke had been seen in this country. Howard Brewer, a club champion, accompanied Leary on the trip and defeated all the Eastern crack swimmers in long distance swims.

Brewer, in his day, was without a peer as a long distance swimmer.

The Olympic open-water champion of the present is Walter Pomeroy, the first amateur to swim the Golden Gate. Ludy Langor, formerly of Los Angeles, is now a member of the club.



BOND IN MIDSTREAM



DIVING TEAM



SALT WATER SWIMMING POOL OF THE OLYMPIC CLUB



POLO TEAM

He is at present the holder of the one-fourth and one-half mile Coast championship.

At present there are more good divers in the club than at any other period in its history. Among them are E. Brandsten, Gus. Johanssan, Donald Day, Bob Beck and W. C. Pomin. Pomin won the first Pacific Coast diving championship in 1896, and he won it again in 1911, 1912 and 1913. A diving team is now being organized to represent the club at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

HANDBALL



WITHOUT doubt the favorite form of athletic exercise among Olympians is handball. Its devotees include all athletes and nearly everybody, young or old, who has a fondness for athletic recreation. Though by no means a leisurely form of exercise, there is a fascination in handball for men of all ages akin to that which the world ascribes to golf. It would seem that when a man who has arrived at maturity after having neglected his body for years is seized with the impulse to turn over a new leaf, to break with the phlegmatic past, to begin life all over again, he takes either to golf or handball. If his choice is handball, and he does not indulge in it too violently, he becomes in a short time like a jocund youngster, full of the sap that matures into the tough oak. The metamorphosis is due not only to the exercise, but to the inevitable mental recreation as well. You cannot think of your troubles while playing handball. If it is fine exercise for the body, it is excellent relaxation for the mind. A Roman poet tells us of Care mounting behind a horseman and sticking to his skirts. This remark would not apply to the handball player. He who takes to handball is twice young.

This ancient game that came to us from Ireland has been fostered by The Olympic Club for many years. To this club may be rightly attributed the interest at present taken in the game all over California. Twenty years ago there were but few handball players in San Francisco. Most of the playing was done in two courts on Howard street, where only the hard or "regulation" handball was in use. In the gymnasium of The Olympic Club there was a small improvised court in which a few of the members played with a tennis ball. The only enthusiasts among them were James C. Nealon, Charles Sullivan and James McElroy, who are still members of the club and devoted to the old



game. In the course of time a large court was built in the athletic grounds south of Golden Gate Park, and gradually the devotees of the game increased in number, but no great impetus was given to the game until the club built a court adjoining the ante-earthquake home in Post street. This was of the "regulation" type of handball court, and in no respect was it excelled in this country. At this time the club had its first handball champion—Theodore Bonnet—who had defeated two professional champions, "Jack" Reardon of San Francisco, and Michael Kilgallon of Denver. Here were developed several excellent handball players; such men as Jack Gleason, George James, Gus. Ebner, Al. Fritz and Dr. L. D. Bacigalupi. Here were played many thrilling match games in which Messrs. Nealon, Hampton, Bonnet, Sullivan and McElroy won distinction. Here Bonnet broke his knee-cap in a game with Al. Hampton, an accident that necessitated the champion's retirement from the game, Hampton succeeding to the title, which he held for years. In this court was played a match for the world's championship between Michael

Egan and James Fitzgerald, the former winning. Fitzgerald was the champion when the match was made.

At present the great majority of Olympic handball players use the tennis ball, with which not a few have become exceedingly expert. Perhaps the most expert among them are Frederick Bain and Joseph Cereghino, and it is to be regretted that neither of them participated in the 1914 tournament. In that tournament the first prize for the first class was won by Inyo A. Russ; second prize by C. Hyde Lewis; third prize by Charles J. Keane. In the second class the winners were Harry Cosgriff, first prize; George Ivancovich, second prize; Joseph S. Covert, third prize; The third class winners were W. H. Swanton, first prize; F. A. Ferroggiaro, second prize; Dudley Sales, third prize. The fourth class winners were J. M. Kennedy, first prize; Anthony Devoto, second prize; Louis Ferrari, third prize.

The handball enthusiasts of the club are now striving to promote interest in the "regulation" game, and there is promise of their efforts being rewarded. It is felt that from the standpoint of genuine athletics The Olympic Club should encourage handball playing with the hard ball, as it is only with that ball that proficiency can be attained. Exercise and recreation are to be had with the tennis ball, but nothing else. Handball is a game in which the same degree of expertness may be attained as in billiards, but not with the tennis ball, which is a ball alien to the handball court. The potentialities of the "regulation" game are to be conceived by any one who ever saw it played by the veteran champion, Michael Casey. When that great athlete was in his three-score-year-and-ten decade he was able to defeat with ease the most virile amateurs. This



was because he had perfect control of the ball. His eye was certain, his hand fatal, his presence of mind perfect. He always knew the exact degree of force to be given to the ball and the precise direction in which it should be sent. At the same time he invariably knew from the motions of his opponent what the player would do, and he was always on the spot to meet the ball. Casey played handball as the most accomplished billiardist plays billiards. While an opponent would be fagging himself to death, Casey's breathing would be normal. Such was the grace and dexterity of the man that it distracted the imagination and made admiration breathless. It was a joy to see him deceive an opponent by drawing his hand backward as though he would hit the ball with his full strength, and then by a slight turn of the wrist drop it gently at the bottom of the wall. Again, seemingly without effort, bending at the back wall, he would wait for the ball to drop within an inch or two of the floor and when it returned from the front wall it was as though it came from a racket.



Our own veteran, James C. Nealon, is similarly able, even though in a much less degree, to demonstrate the value of control. Mr. Nealon is the club's foremost handball enthusiast, and it is he, more than any other Olympian, who is urging the desirability of fostering the hard-ball game. But let it not be supposed that the club is deficient in the right kind of talent. Al. Hampton is still in the game, and so are Thomas Lydon, John J. Condon and George James, Al. Fritz, John Mahoney, William Minnehan and Dr. A. Beardsley; and in the Rev. Father Collins the club has a player of the first class, whose superior it would be hard to find among the amateurs of California.

BOXING



IN THE boxing arena of the Olympic Club have been developed men of lofty stature whose shadows will lengthen out to posterity. It seems that Olympians are more proud of the deeds of the heroes of the ring than of the achievements and triumphs of the athletes of any other class. Their memory of great boxing events is perennial, and it requires no adventitious aid to refreshment from Pindaric ode or sculptured bronze. Let not this be regarded as conclusive of an abnormal state of mind. The love of romance is ingrained in the human heart, and as the age of chivalry is no more, and we have no Amadis de Gaul to quicken the imagination, the inward craving for a substitute is gratified by the knights of the roped arena, on whom we bestow the tribute of applause and admiration with the same ebullience of feeling that marked emotions stirred by the conquests of the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

Some folks confound professional pugilism and amateur boxing and regard a fondness for the contests of the ring as evidence of a brutal instinct, but the Olympic Club has no apologies to make for its devotion to the "manly art of self-defence." The sentiments of the club have been well expressed by that exquisite mystic, Maurice Maeterlinck, in his beautiful essay "In Praise of the Fist." The science of boxing, according to Maeterlinck, wherever it is practiced and cultivated "becomes a pledge of peace and gentleness," and the study of boxing gives us excellent lessons in humility. "Were mankind," he says, "to conform strictly to the evident will of nature, the



GEO. GREEN, INSTRUCTOR

fist, which is to man what its horns are to the bull and its claws and teeth to the lion, the fist should suffice for all our needs of protection, justice and revenge."

If true glory consists in what deserves to be written and what deserves to be read, then there is no doubt of the club's indebtedness to those of its heroes who have won victories in the ring. What a long list of them there is extending back almost to the seventies of the last century! From its inception the club has encouraged the art of boxing, employing always the best available talent to instruct and develop those of its members who cared to familiarize themselves with the technique of the ring. The first instructor was "Bobby" Clark, a retired pugilist. He was succeeded by Joseph Winrow, a man who had won distinction in the ring. These men were fighters of the old London prize ring school; and it was not until the days of Waller Watson that boxing as we know the art today was taught and practiced in the club arena. It was under Watson's tuition that the club began developing boxers of the modern school, men destined to make the winged O a soaring, effulgent emblem of the qualities essential to noble manhood. This most brilliant pupil was the famous James J. Corbett, the world's greatest amateur before he entered upon his career of triumph as a professional pugilist. All the



great Olympic boxers of later years received their first hints of the rudiments of the science either from Watson or from his pupils, several of whom became instructors in the club, notably Corbett himself, and De Witt Van Court. In Watson's day The Olympic Club held the Coast championship in all classes. Corbett was the heavyweight champion, Robert McCord the middleweight, J. B. Smith the lightweight, and Thomas McCord the featherweight. When Corbett was club instructor in boxing his favorite pupil

WILLIAM LEONARD, INSTRUCTOR



was George F. Green, who is now associated with W. J. Leonard in developing Olympian boxers. Green entered the juvenile class in the late eighties, and almost immediately attracted Corbett's attention. Taking to boxing as a duck to water, his gameness was that of the game cock, and he won many a prize as an amateur before becoming a professional.

In the eighties and nineties the passion for boxing was raging in San Francisco. There were several clubs devoted to professional pugilism, and many world's championship battles took place in this city. Amateur boxing clubs also abounded, boxing was the sport of the hour in Olympia, and there were clever boxers galore to battle for the winged O. Perhaps the cleverest of all of them was "Eddie" Graney, who, according to that competent critic, Stanley Fay, himself a boxer of the first rank, was "the classiest bantam ever developed on the Pacific Coast." In Fay's opinion there was never a professional bantam that Graney could not have defeated. Graney once met "Billy" Murphy, the Australian, in the ring on short notice. It was shortly after Murphy's defeat of "Ike" Weir, the "Belfast Spider," for the world's championship. Graney made Murphy look like a novice. Another of the great heroes of other days was James Britt, who won the featherweight championship for the club. Later, becoming ambitious, he became a professional and rose to great heights before suffering defeat. A promising contemporary of Britt was Samuel Berger, a heavyweight with the Corbett manner. Perhaps the most accomplished of ring generals was Robert McArthur, a graceful boxer with finesse and punching power. His toughest match was with Henry Gallagher, to whom he lost on account of his clinching tactics. Had McArthur not clinched he might have won.

What sort of man Gallagher was may be judged from the fact that a week or two after defeating McArthur he knocked out George Dawson, the welterweight champion of Australia.

Perhaps the most memorable of all the boxing contests that have taken place in The Olympic Club was the one between "Jack" Kitchen and "Billy" Kenealy. The spectators were on their feet in the first round, so fast and exciting was the pace. In the second round Kitchen was saved by the gong. At the opening of the third round Kitchen won with a right cross. Another memorable contest was between George Green and "Billy" Dooley. The latter, though a lightweight, was six feet in height. He administered pretty severe punishment, and everybody thought Green was beaten, but the little fellow, fairly leaping into the air in the last round, had his opponent all but out at the finish.

In the late nineties the club developed three clever bantams—Martin Esponosa, Philip Buls and Frank Smith. About that time Fred Brittain, a lightweight, won a few spectacular matches, and the club sent him and Buls to Chicago and Boston, where they distinguished themselves.

To narrate the entire history of boxing in The Olympic Club, or even merely to describe the triumphs of our boxers, would require more space than is to be herein devoted to the annals.



WRESTLING



SOME day there will be a revival of public interest in wrestling contests; for certainly they are not lacking in qualities that appeal to the emotions of folks who are susceptible to the thrill produced by conflict in the arena. Courage, skill, strength, intellect—these are the things that are required of the wrestler, and the display of them is always exhilarating. A quarter of a century ago, when there was a “wrestling craze” in this country, widespread and intense was public interest in the contests between the notable wrestlers of the day. This craze manifested itself in the seventies, first in San Francisco, where a stream of gold poured into the pockets of Theobaud Bauer and Professor Miller until the suspicion arose that their contests were more theatrical than sincere, and then they shifted the scene of their activities to New York and continued to prosper. In that city Professor Miller had for a pupil William Muldoon, a policeman with the physique of a Greek god. Under Miller’s tuition Muldoon became a clever wrestler, so clever that he defeated Bauer. About this time Clarence Whistler, the pupil of Lucien Marck, a French wrestler, began to attract attention. He was matched against Muldoon, and they wrestled in Madison Square Garden before an immense concourse of people. The contest resulted in a draw. Then came Edwin Bibby from Lancashire, Joe Acton from England, Donald Ross from Scotland, and championship contests were almost of weekly occurrence until again the suspicion arose that the wrestlers were in collusion to humbug the public. Thereafter public interest waned and Mul-



GEO. MIEHLING, INSTRUCTOR



OLYMPIC CLUB WRESTLERS OF 1903

doon found it expedient to become frankly theatrical. He went on the stage, and became the clever wrestler in "As You Like It."

Meantime wrestling became a popular sport in amateurdom, and many clever wrestlers were developed in the Olympic Club, some of whom won renown throughout the country. Foremost among them was Daniel McLeod, who became a professional wrestler and defeated Joe Acton. Another was George Eckhardt, whose memorable contest with Charles Andrews of the Acme Club veteran Olympians have never grown weary of discussing. These men were regarded as the best wrestlers of the 140-pound class ever produced on this coast. They met in a tournament in May, 1894, and wrestled two bouts of twenty minutes each before either could gain a fall. They were given a rest of three minutes. They wrestled a ten-minute bout, and again neither gained a fall. Another rest and another bout,

one that was full of exciting episodes. Toward the end Andrews secured a "Half-Nelson" and by a mighty effort nearly turned Eckardt over, when like a flash the Olympian wriggled out of his opponent's grasp and turned him flat on his back. The Acme Club demanded a return match, which took place in the Alcazar Theatre. The contest lasted four hours and twenty minutes and ended in a draw.

The first match wrestling in the club took place in 1885, when Joe Benjamin defeated Dave Eiseman. About that time Sam Matthews was engaged as instructor in wrestling. He was followed by James Faulkner, champion lightweight Lancashire wrestler of the world, under whom some great wrestlers were developed. In 1888 Acton was dismissed for engaging in a "fake" contest with Joe Acton, and George S. Miebling of New York, amateur champion of America, succeeded him. Miebling, who is still the club instructor in wrestling, soon proved himself one of the most efficient of teachers. In many tournaments his pupils met wrestlers who had been trained by Joe Acton, and in every instance the Olympian won. Acton himself was defeated by one of Miebling's pupils—Dan McLeod.

Among the champions who distinguished themselves after Miebling became wrestling instructor were J. B. Tibbatts, Carl Davis, Paul Bernhardt, William Haberland, Harry Graham, George Eckhardt, Charley Kreling, Henry Russ, Thomas Code, G. S. Van Court and Jefferson Martin. Some of the lesser lights who rose to distinction in club tournaments were Philip J. Fay, Robert McArthur and Dr. Edward Short.



E. A. KOLB

GYMNASTICS



YMNASTICS—the art of bodily exercise—comes down to us like many other good things from ancient Hellas. The Greeks were ardent lovers of beauty and they regarded gymnastics as a sort of corporeal poesy, the gladdening influence of which is felt by mind as well as body. Besides, they realized that the exercise of all the muscles of the body in their due proportion is one great secret of health and comfort as well as of strength and the full development of manly vigor.

Now The Olympic Club from its very inception has fostered gymnastics. It was a taste for gymnastics that brought some of the founders of the club together. They were acrobats in their boyhood, emulators of circus performers who had given them many a thrill. They could turn a cartwheel and walk on their hands, and they had acquired a little of the technique essential to facility in certain hazardous feats on the trapeze and horizontal bar. A full-rigged gymnasium was to these young men the vestibule to a sublunary paradise. In their philosophy gymnastics was the ideal recreation of the blest; and an olympic club needed no other object than the encouragement of this delightful exhilarating form of exercise. The first money spent by the infant club was for apparatus for the gymnasts, and through all the years of its existence the gymnasium has been the pride of the club. Probably nowhere in the world are there to be found so many devices and contrivances for gymnastic exercise as in the gymnasium of The Olympic Club.

Some very interesting history has been made by the gymnasts of the club. In the



ROBT. LEANDRO, INSTRUCTOR



THE OLYMPIC CLUB GYMNASIUM

years ago they were the star performers at club entertainments, and not a few distinguished themselves at public exhibitions. The skill of some of them was not excelled, even by professional performers. Foremost among the early gymnasts of the club were John S. Hammersmith, noted for his skill, grace and daring on the horizontal bar; Joseph G. Mansfield, tumbler, horizontal bar and trapeze performer, and William Lawton, a wizard on the slack wire. Among others still remembered were Alfred Huber, who was always ready to climb to the top of the highest pyramid group; Charles F. Morrell, ground and lofty tumbler, and those all-round gymnasts, C. J. Schuster, George C. Rouse, Henry C. Russ, Edward Stack, George Eckhardt, Benjamin Bogner and J. M. Brewer.

In a tournament given a quarter of a century ago, C. J.



H. B. RUSS

Schuster won the all-round championship of the Pacific Coast. In those days our athletes had reached a goodly measure of proficiency in the whole range of gymnastic technique. In The Olympic Club were gymnasts skilled in springboard leaping, double and twisting somersaulting from springboard or from shoulder to shoulder. There was hardly a possible feat on single or double trapeze beyond the skill of Olympians of other days. Their performances were often a matter of astonishment to professional acrobats who visited the club, and who, in not a few

instances, were frank enough to confess that they had learned something in The Olympic Club gymnasium. That such was the case may be readily believed when it is known that the amateurs of The Olympic Club received their instruction from Robert Leandro, a gymnast of the first rank and the first athlete that ever achieved the double foremost running somersault on the ground, as well as the long somersault from first to third bar, a feat which was accomplished by his pupil, Jack Stack. Both feats were performed in the club gymnasium before they were ever attempted elsewhere.

During the long period after the fire when the gymnasium was somewhat scant of the facilities dear to the heart of the gymnast, Instructor Leandro had much leisure time on his hands, but now he



LAWTON, FLETCHER AND HAMMERSMITH



CHAS. BENNETT

is kept busy. He points with pride to some very facile gymnasts. Indeed, he goes so far as to pronounce some of them "the best gymnasts in the country." Among the stars are R. Starkey, R. Mauritzen and George Rathbun, bar performers; J. M. Frohigh, J. E. Scott, R. Illing, C. Head, C. Arnhart, W. Suthcliffe, E. W. Williams, E. Bly and L. Ellis, clever tumblers, leapers and acrobats.



DR. COOL

WM. H. SMITH

BASEBALL AND INDOOR BASEBALL



NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that public interest in baseball is absorbed by professional teams, and that as played by amateurs it is of interest chiefly to the participants, no American Athletic Club could afford to neglect the game. The call of the diamond is irresistible. An athlete may be a virtuoso of any other form of athletics, but the very fact that he is an athlete argues that he has some skill in baseball. Indeed, it is the exceptional American athlete who is not a baseball player. It was on the diamond that the qualities of the average American athlete were first made manifest.

In all probability there was never a time in the history of The Olympic Club when it was unrepresented in amateurdom by a baseball team; but the first of which there is any record was organized in 1880. The moving spirit of that team was Charles S. Neal, a man who afterwards became a notable figure in the business life of the community. He was associated for years with James G. Fair, the multi-millionaire, and after Fair's death became general manager of the Fair estate. Neal was a notable pitcher of his day whose services were sought by many professional managers. There were two catchers—Everett Bee and J. A. Fitzgerald. The other players were: first baseman, Frank E. Beck; second baseman, W. F. Bouton; third baseman, Gus Ebner; Kelly, right-fielder; Watson, center-fielder; E. Van Bergen, left-fielder, and N. W. Leonard, extra fielder. This team enjoyed a long career of triumph.

Not till 1882 did the club have an athletic park. In that year grounds were leased at Fourteenth and Center streets in Oakland, and there many an exciting game of baseball was played. Two teams were formed in the club—one called the Olympics and the other the Howards, in honor of Captain



Howard, a retired merchant, who offered a trophy for the club winning two out of three games. Each team won a game, and then each was strengthened with professionals (the amateur line not being strictly drawn in those days) for the final contest. The score was 10 to 1 in favor of the Howards in the ninth inning, when Fitzgerald of the Olympics started off with a double. Beck reached first on a missed third strike. Gus Ebner followed with a triple, Van Bergen with a double, and when the slaughter was over the score was 11 to 10 in favor of the Olympics. After that game the two teams were merged. A picked nine of the flower of both teams was formed, and it became the crack amateur team of the State. It defeated the University of California team by a score of 22 to 0.

In 1883 the club had another fine team, the personnel of which is to be found in a printed score now in the possession of that veteran athlete, Gus Ebner, who is still an athlete of Olympia. This is the score:

OLYMPIC—	AB.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
Buckingham, p	6	0	1	0	8	0
McCord, ss	5	1	1	1	2	0
Hardie, c	5	2	2	7	6	1
Gus Ebner, 3d b	5	4	2	5	1	1
Van Bergen, 1st b	5	3	4	8	1	2
Bassett, rf	5	1	1	0	0	1
Kelly, lf	5	0	3	0	0	0
F. Ebner, cf	5	2	0	3	0	1
Ross, 2d b	5	1	0	3	4	1
Totals	46	14	14	27	22	7



EMERSON—	AB.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.			
Madden, cf and p	4	0	0	1	1	1			
Lewis, 2d b	4	1	0	4	0	1			
Stein, e	4	1	0	11	4	2			
Amburster, p and 3d b	4	0	0	2	9	1			
Crosswaite, 1st b	4	0	2	6	0	2			
Coleman, 3d b and cf	4	0	0	0	0	3			
Crowley, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0			
Sloss, rf	3	0	0	2	0	0			
McCornwall, ss	3	1	0	1	1	1			
Totals	34	3	2	27	15	11			
Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Olympics	0	2	0	2	0	5	2	3	0—14
Emerson	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Van Bergen, Kelly. Struck out—Olympic, 7; Emerson, 8. Passed balls—Hardie, 1; Stein, 2. Wild pitches—Amburster, 1; Buckingham, 1. Umpire—Ed. Thomas. Scorer—K. B. Czarnecki. Time of game—Two hours.

The records of most of the club teams have been lost. There is little more than tradition to inform us of the achievements of our ball tossers, but from this it is known that through the years the winged "O" has been bravely worn on the diamond. Once in a while a printed score comes to light, and invariably it is a record of victory. Here is one of a game played in 1895:

OLYMPICS—	AB.	R.	BH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Gammell, ss	4	4	2	0	2	3	2
O'Kane, e	6	3	3	2	7	1	0
Nealon, 2b	5	2	2	1	2	2	0
Cosgrove, c, p	6	1	4	1	3	1	1
Krug, lf, p	6	2	1	3	4	0	0
Cordes, 1st b	5	2	4	1	7	2	0
McDermott, cf	4	1	0	1	1	0	0
Kreling, rf	5	0	2	1	0	1	0
Weldon, p, cf	5	0	0	0	1	4	0
Totals	46	14	18	10	27	14	3

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—	AB.	R.	BH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Bernheim, 2d b	5	0	1	0	4	0	4
Elston, c	4	1	3	2	9	1	0
Morse, cf	4	0	0	0	2	2	2
Johnston, lf	3	1	2	0	2	0	0
Blasingame, 3d b	3	0	2	0	1	0	3
Proctor, rf	4	1	1	0	1	0	1
Derry, 1st b	4	0	1	0	4	0	1
Harvey, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bond, p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Foster, ss	4	0	1	0	3	5	1
Totals	35	3	11	2	26	11	12

Interest in the game has languished of late, owing to the fact that the club has been without grounds; yet it has not been without a team. In 1910 the club had one of the fastest amateur teams in the State. It won thirteen out of eighteen games. One of the games was a tie with Napa. Fourteen innings were played, and the score was 1 to 1. The members of this team were: pitchers, Troy and Sales; catchers, Broderick and Grinsell; first base, Nell; second base, Muhl; third base, McMillan; shortstop, Rippon and Kennedy; outfielders, Cereghino, Littlepage and Crawford.

BASKETBALL



AMES hem the American athlete in on all sides. There is not one but a thousand, and their number is increasing. There are vivacious and thoughtful races for whom life is game enough, but the Anglo-Saxon would find life somewhat dreary were the routine of it confined to walking and talking, which, by the way, are said to be the two finest exercises in the world. One of the most recent of inventions in the domain of athletics is basketball, and this like all other forms of athletics is encouraged by The Olympic Club. Basketball has most of the virtues common to the older recreative pastimes. It induces alertness of mind and body and it is of absorbing interest to the spectator. Basketball was first played in the club in 1909, when a team was formed comprising the following members: George Tyler, Orno Tyler, Ollie Lutz, Frederick Batkin, Harry McKenzie, Knight Peason and Walter Stadfeld. All those players had more or less experience of the game. Individually, they seemed to justify high expectations, but after a few victories they were beaten by the Santa Clara Y. M. C. A. team, and a little later disbanded. Interest in the game waned and flickered to extinction, but in the season of 1913-14 it was revived by a team that has made some brilliant contributions to club history. This team won the championship. The only games lost were those played with Oakland and Berkeley Y. M. C. A's. These games were played early in the season before the Olympians had caught their stride. When they rounded into form they again met the winners and defeated them. During the season twenty games were played by The Olympic Club team, which scored a total of 951 points. The total scored by their adversaries was 438. The last game of the season was against Fresno, and the Olympians won by a score of 46 to 23. The members of the team are Arnold Kemp, Wallace

Barnes, John Gilbert, Ray Gilbert, Lloyd Hellings, William Miller, Al. Pennington, Walter Stadtfeld and Al. Stadtfeld.

Basketball is growing in popularity in the bay cities, and the indications are that there will be exceedingly keen rivalry for the championship next season.



BASKET BALL TEAM

CROSS-COUNTRY WALKING



IF THE OLYMPIC CLUB did nothing more than encourage its members to get out under the blue sky and tramp o'er hill and dale it would be deserving of their esteem, gratitude and loyalty. Frail and capricious mortals are in need of nothing more in the way of exercise than a merry jaunt through fields where nature holds a never-ending festival and dance. Walking cross-country in good company is more than exercise for the body; it is relaxation for the mind, a stimulant to the soul. It is good for the soul to converse with God through nature. To the thoughtful mind hills and valleys, seas and trees, clouds and flowers are but the stereotypes of the Divine idea. And how refreshing it is to drink deeply, thoughtfully of the amber spirit of the country! How inspiring the sunbeams and shadows that commingle on the leafy heights! What mystery of dreams and repose of meditation haunt the depths of wooded gorges! What fascination lies in the free life the young energy and sparkling transparency of symphonic streams! But we are writing history—not poetry. So to the facts as set down by the club's most enthusiastic cross-country walker, Mr. T. I. Fitzpatrick, who has written of their classic event, the annual Dipsea Race, he says:

“One sees in this race over one hundred young men trained to the minute, representing over a dozen counties of our State. The first two races in 1905 and 1906 were won by John G. Haz-



ANNUAL NEW YEAR'S RUN—THROUGH THE PARK



ANNUAL NEW YEAR'S RUN—ON THE BEACH

zard of the Oakland High School, a wonderful little athlete; modest and unpretentious, who made the distance in 49 minutes and 55 seconds. This stood as the record until 1913, when Mason Hartwell of the Olympic Club, starting from the scratch in a field of over 110 competitors, covered the distance in 47:56, which is the record today, and in my judgment will stand for a long time to come. This time was a revelation to the old-time athletes who ran over the trail for years previous to the Dipsea racers, and who made and timed their own records to their own satisfaction. These gentlemen lost many a wager on the proposition that the time would not be under one hour and ten minutes

“And here let us not forget the boys who have won their spurs in this classic event. Little Otto Boediker of the Olympic Club, although he never won a Dipsea Race, captured the time prize for two successive years, covering the distance in the ex-



ANNUAL NEW YEAR'S RUN—IN THE SURF



START OF THE DIPSEA RACE

cellent time of 51 minutes. Old Con Connolly, with his bald head, who will never be forgotten, made the best time in 1905, the first race, and was given a special gold medal by Wm. Greer Harrison. In 1907 William Joyner of the Siaplamat Indians won the race. He afterwards won the Examiner race over the Marathon distance from Belmont to San Francisco. George Behrman won in 1908; and Basil Spurr in 1909, both of the Siaplamat



Indians. In 1910, as the crowd eagerly watched for the winner to appear over the brow of the last hill, a youth of studious appearance, wearing glasses and apparently at ease, loomed up. He was unattached. He turned out to be none other than our own Oliver Millard. He showed his class by again winning the race last year, starting from the scratch and passing every man in the race, a remarkable performance. His time was 51:18. Al. Gorse won in 1911 and Donald Dunn in 1912.

The Dipsea Indians intend to hold a big race during the Exposition, in

ON THE TRAIL

which the world's best long distance runners will compete against our local champions. I mention the above facts, for I feel that the Dipsea races have done much to stimulate and encourage cross-country walking in California. Each year it brings out thousands of lovers of out-door life, who linger along the trail encouraging the runners as they pass along from Mill Valley to the sea.

"Among the little group of Olympians who have made the Dipsea races possible, and who can be found every Sunday on the trail, no matter what the weather, are Chas. Arata, Tiv Kreling, Vincent Finnigan, Joseph Hickey, Phil Wand, Jerry Griffin, Chas. Sessions, Louis Ferrari, Joe Watts, Tony Griffith, Chas. Boas, Bob McArthur, Bert Kleinhans, Judge E. P. Shortall and Matt Harris."

Mr. Fitzpatrick observes further:

No other country in the world offers to the lover of out-door life such opportunities for enjoying this branch of sport, as does our own California. Those of us who claim San Fran-



cisco as our home are particularly blessed. If we tire of the beautiful walks over the hills that encircle the bay and Golden Gate on this side, or of the paths that traverse our magnificent Golden Gate Park, we have but to board a ferry boat headed for Sausalito, and in less than an hour we find ourselves in a warmer climate, and within a stone's throw of the foot of Mount Tamalpais. Whither thence to go then is a matter of choice and disposition. If you are of the strenuous nature and like the high hills or a real long walk, there is no better or more enjoyable jaunt than over the Dipsea trail to Willow Camp. The distance is seven miles or thereabouts,

OTTO BOEDIKER



MASON HARTWELL

and you have a wonderful variety of scenery and most interesting country; at times you reach an elevation of 1400 feet, and again, a few minutes later, you are almost at sea level, where the ever-refreshing creek is to be found, winding its way through the canyons and thence to the ocean. For more than three-quarters of the way the hiker is in sight of the rocky shores of the Pacific along the Marin side, while through the haze of the Golden Gate one sees the giant buildings of The City Loved Around the World. A good night's rest at the camp and a return over the trail in the morning will make you feel that you have done something worth while, and no matter what your occupation you will return to work on Monday morning with renewed energy and satisfaction, feeling that your week end was well and profitably spent.



THE FINISH OF THE DIPSEA RACE

PISTOL AND REVOLVER SHOOTING



IF LATE "the man behind the gun" has come into prominence in The Olympic Club. Back in the nineties there was an Olympic Gun Club and it was composed of some pretty good shots, such well known experts as W. Golcher, Len Owens, H. H. White, Stanley Scovern and Phil Bekeart being among the number, but very little was done toward stimulating a passion for marksmanship until the spring of 1913, when a 25-yard small bore rifle range and a 20-yard pistol and revolver range were installed on the mezzanine floor. On short notice a team was found that won third place in 1913 in the United States Revolver Association League, Manhattan, N. Y., taking first place, and Spokane, Wash., second place. The Olympic Club team suffered only one defeat in twenty-four matches, and won the glory of one world's record with a score of 1148 out of a possible 1250. This was not a bad beginning considering that the score of teams that competed in these matches are the crack teams of the country, representative of all sections from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf to the Canadian border. Following are the men who shot for the winged "O": George Armstrong, A. J. Brannigan, W. F. Blasse, C. W. Linder, R. Mills, R. P. Prentys, W. C. Pritchard, C. W. Randall, A. C. Wilson, J. E. Gorman (Captain). Mr. Prentys was high man of the team, with an average of 90.7%. Remarkable shooting was done by nearly every member. George Armstrong made no less than three 5-shot "possibles" during the series.

At this writing the 1913-14 shoot is in progress. The Olympic team had an unbroken record of victories until two months ago. It has tied with Springfield, Mass., for second place with twenty-two victories and two defeats. The members of this year's team are George Armstrong, C. F. Armstrong, W. F.

Blasse, J. E. Gorman, C. W. Linder, R. Mills, W. C. Pritchard, C. W. Randall, C. W. Seeley, A. C. Wilson, R. P. Prentys (Captain).

Though no records were made in this series, the average scores were higher than in the previous year, and the individual shooting was excellent. George Armstrong was high man, with an average of 92.1%. He had a total of seven 5-shot "possibles." Linder had three, Blasse, Gorman and Prentys one each.

The Olympic men are looking forward to the big contests of 1915 with high hopes that seem but natural in view of past performances and individual records. There are several stars on this team. J. E. Gorman is perhaps the best known pistol shot in America. He was the winner of the 50-yard revolver championship of the United States in 1903. He held the pistol championship at the same distance in 1908. He has made several world records, and he was the high man on the victorious American pistol team that competed at the Olympic Games in London in 1908. George Armstrong won the 20-yard United States pistol championship in 1912, with a score of 473 out of a possible 500. Later in the same year he won the 50-yard pistol championship. He is at present holder of the world's 20-yard pistol record for 50 shots, with a score of 480 out of 500. Captain C. F. Armstrong of the State Ordnance Department is another well known shot, having won the military revolver championship of the United States two years in succession—1908 and 1909. R. P. Prentys won the 20-yard United States pistol championship in 1908. C. W. Randall is a noted long distance rifle shot and is the holder of the 50-yard pistol championship of California.



BILLIARDS AND POOL



HERE is a pleasure in billiards which none but the expert billiardist knows. From the moment he takes up his cue he is at peace with the world. Even toward his adversary he bears the kindest sentiments. He may marvel at his adversary's presumption, but that is all. He has an adversary to defeat, but not to injure. The contest is a friendly argument; calls for no sophistry, no attempt to distort the facts. No angry passions rise to disturb the progress of the pastime, to shake the hand or corrugate the brow. He brings to bear nothing but the devotion of the enthusiast and the dexterity and precision born of long practice and a steady nerve. He finds joy in his accomplishments, and well he may, for it is really no trifling power that he sets to work. The precision of his movements is like a mathematical truth. A single error of a hair's breadth is fatal. The expert billiardist is surely entitled to our admiration and our applause.

The game of billiards has been popular in The Olympic Club for many years, and wizardry with the cue is no rare phenomenon among Olympians, as all know who have attended billiard tournaments at the club. Probably the most expert tournament winners were Messrs. E. T. Kruse, S. C. Forsyth, H. B. Russ, Dr. O. B. Burns, Charles Williams, A. J. Mitchell and W. H. Sigourney. Some of the tournaments were championship events, and others of the handicap variety, Mitchell and Sigourney winning in the handicaps, playing from the scratch.

The first notable tournament was played in 1885. It was straight billiards and was won by Dr. Burns. Among the contestants were H. B. Russ, Mr. Seymour and Dr. Bowie. In 1900 the first balk-line tournament was held—14.2 inches for a trophy. There were seven players—Messrs. Taylor, Burns, Roggin, Franklin, Russ and Whiting. The preliminary play resulted in a

tie between Burns and Taylor, and Roggin and Franklin. In the play-off Burns, Taylor and Roggin tied several times, and it was then suggested that they play a three-handed game, which resulted in Taylor winning first prize, Burns second and Roggin third. Dr. Burns made the high average of 5.77 and Franklin the high run of 42. Taylor was afterwards challenged by Burns, and Taylor was defeated. Burns was then challenged by Franklin and Franklin was defeated, after which Burns was challenged by Duniway of the Multnomah Athletic Club, and Duniway was



THE OLYMPIC CLUB BILLIARD ROOM

defeated. Thus Burns won the trophy for all time. No other tournaments of any importance were played prior to the fire that destroyed the old club building. The club was without billiard tables for several years. One of the few records of past performances in Olympic Club billiard history is that of a tournament held in 1895. It is of interest inasmuch as the tournament being a handicap, from the results may be learned something of the relative merits of the players of other days. Following are the entries, the order of their standing at the finish, and their handicap:



MAIN LOBBY OF THE OLYMPIC CLUB

First class—F. Coffin, 200 points; Chas. H. Williams, 200; O. B. Burns, 200; Henry B. Russ, 200; Edwin L. Lewis (second prize), 150; Chas. F. Kinsman (first prize), 150; W. P. Fuller, 150.

Second class—Fred J. McWilliams (first prize), 165 points; Mart Johnson (third prize), 150 points; F. E. Whitney, 150 points; Jno. P. Jackson, Jr., 135 points; A. C. Thornton (second prize), 135 points; G. A. Pope, 125 points; M. J. Madison, 110 points.

Third class—A. Grant, 175 points; Geo. E. Butler, 150 points; J. P. Wallace, 150 points; John Elliott, 150 points; Fred N. Moore, 135 points; H. M. Johns (third prize), 140 points; J. McCarthy (first prize), 125 points; Edward Hale, 135 points; F. S. Greenlee, 125 points; A. Dodge, 125 points; L. S. Adams, Jr., 115 points; M. J. Kast (second prize), 100 points.

BOWLING



BOWLING has an interesting history which extends as far back as the thirteenth century. Perhaps it was an ancient sport then, but its earlier chronicles are shrouded in medieval obscurity. Great Britain was its most important habitat, but it was a popular sport also in France, Italy, Holland and other continental countries. Of all the ancient sports of Great Britain that are still in vogue, bowling, next to archery, has the most centuries to its credit. It has passed through strange vicissitudes, has had many ups and downs; but inherent merit has caused it to survive and to spread to all parts of the civilized world.

It is the peculiar distinction of bowling as practiced in England that it earned the condemnation of many kings and many Parliaments. The original reason for the ban as imposed by a statute of Edward III and reiterated under Richard II and other monarchs was that the yeoman's devotion to bowling threatened to weaken his interest in archery and thus impair that skill with the long bow upon which England leaned for many of her victories. But England learned that sport cannot be abolished by statute; bowling flourished steadily, leaping at intervals into amazing popularity and then sinking back for years into more orderly progress. Among the sanctimonious bowling had a bad name because the bowling alley or the bowling green was so often an adjunct of the tavern, and at times the reforming rigorists waged war on it. Henry VIII re-enacted some of the statutes against it, though allowing bowlers to play within their own gardens or orchards. He could hardly do less, for he had a bowling alley of his own and loved the sport! About this time bowling began to be a sport not only for men, but for women also. It waxed in fashionable popularity. Under Queen Elizabeth it became quite the rage. Sir Francis Drake coolly finished a game



THE OLYMPIC CLUB BOWLING TEAM

of bowls at Plymouth before tackling the Spanish Armada. John Knox visited Calvin at Geneva one Sunday and found him playing at bowls. The Stuart kings were very fond of the game, but as might be expected, the Puritans set their stern faces against it. It is true that abuses had injured the sport. Gambling at bowls had become a very great evil. It is related that the wife of Sir John Suckling, the poet, went in tears to a bowling alley and entreated Sir John not to waste his entire patrimony on the game. It remained for Scotland to regenerate bowling. Scottish bowlers drew up rules which restored the game to respectability, and they made great improvements in the bowling green. Scottish migrants brought the game to America, where it took a firm hold. They carried it to other parts of the world as well, and today bowling is a thoroughly clean sport, worthy the attention of the most fastidious.

On the night the new Olympic alleys were opened, a team of five rolled in the telegraphic tournament for the Thompson Trophy, donated by a former president of the New York Athletic Club, and competed for by all the big athletic clubs of the country.

The year 1914 was signalized by a number of important bowling events. Two tournaments were held, and the following were the winners:

First class—J. E. Hochstadter, first; C. W. Shade, second.

Second class—C. C. Phillips, first; W. Waltenspiel, second.

On February 18, 1914, the Olympic Trio of bowlers, consisting of F. D. Bush, E. W. Scott and E. W. Irwin, left San Francisco for a tour of the country. They visited the principal cities of the country, bowling a picked team composed of the best bowlers in every city visited. The Olympic Trio won a majority of the games played. Here is their record.

NAME	Cities Visited	Matches Bowled	Games Bowled	High Game	High Series 5 Games	Total Pins	Average
F. D. BUSH	30	38	169	258	1060	31775	188
E. W. SCOTT	30	39	172	258	1082	31311	182
E. W. IRWIN.....	30	41	178	276	1072	33999	191

Team average for tour, 187.

Matches won, 23; lost, 18.

High team series bowled (5 games), Kansas City, 3222. Average, 214 4/5.

High team game bowled, Kansas City, 674. Average, 224 1/3.

The highest games bowled in the alleys are as follows:

Martin L. Jenne..... 275—Dec. 15, 1913

E. W. Irwin..... 280—April 10, 1914

The highest averages bowled are:

F. D. Bush.....Feb. 16, 1914—3 games 633—average 211

E. W. Scott.....Feb. 16, 1914—3 games 639—average 213

E. W. Scott.....Apr. 10, 1914—4 games 852—average 213

E. W. Irwin.....Apr. 10, 1914—5 games 1051—average 210 1/5

FENCING



UNNING in fence began to be part of a gentleman's educational equipment when the private duello took the place of the medieval wager of battle, and the scientific development of sword play became still more necessary when armor ceased to be worn. Previous to that time only gladiators, free companions and bravoos or professional assassins had cultivated skill in fence. When changed conditions made the knowledge these outlaws possessed highly desirable in the circles of the well-born, they were cultivated, and from outcasts became the first fencing masters. It was not long before they became very important members of society which spent a great deal of its leisure in inflicting and resenting insults. When all cavaliers were quarrelsome, the instructor in fence was bound to command respect. At first fencing was supplemented by various wrestling tricks, for combatants did not disdain any means of besting their opponents. But when all social relations were refined by the development of politeness, fencing became a very genteel accomplishment. The fencer became what Mercutio called "a captain of compliment." He took his adversary's life "by the book of arithmetic." It was "one, two, and the third in your bosom." The fencing master advanced in station and respect with the advance of his science until he became the model of gallant deportment, even an arbiter in matters of honor. His profession, which had an ignoble beginning, soon passed through various vicissitudes and it finally achieved not only recognition but regard. Duelling is moribund, having been scotched by moral condemnation and mortally wounded by ridicule. The fencing master remains, and his lore is sought by many who see in fencing an admirable exercise, an exciting sport and an excellent means of cultivating the faculties of quickness and judgment. Let it be remembered,

too, that the man who masters the intricacies of fencing immensely increases his enjoyment of polite romantic literature in which duels and the technical language of the field of honor play a very important part.

Ever since the organization of the Olympic Club, fencing has found favor with some of its members, and the record of what the club has done for this sport is not only an interesting one but very praiseworthy.

On the walls of the old gymnasium of the Olympic Club, in the Alcazar building on O'Farrell street, there hung photographs of a few members posed in fencing costume and with foils. Who they were, and what their prowess in fence, it would be difficult to discover now, for the lapse of time has dimmed memory and the great conflagration of 1906 destroyed the records. However, as the fencing master of the '60s and '70s was also the instructor in boxing, wrestling and gymnastics, and as the assiduous practice of these forms of manly exercise spoils the speed and accuracy of the fencer, it may be presumed that the early fencing masters were not as proficient as their specializing successors of more recent date.



Messrs. Arthur Nahl, William Nahl and H. B. Russ, who were among the founders of the club, awakened an interest in fencing from the start. Somewhat later Professor Leo P. Gerichten taught swordplay for a few years. He was of the German school, and during his time the sword was preferred to the foil. In the year 1888, M. J. Flavin, who had been active in the sport for a number of years, went to New York at the instance of President William

Greer Harrison and engaged Professor Louis Tronchet as fencing master. Professor Tronchet was a graduate of the French Military Fencing Academy of Joinville Le Pont, near Paris. In 1887 he had won the fencing championship of America by defeating Regis Senac in New York. During the fifteen years he continued as fencing master of the Olympic Club, he retained his premier-ship.

The advent of Professor Tronchet made fencing immediately popular. Messrs. Gordon Blanding, F. A. Chapuis, Frank Moody, W. P. Buckingham, George Buckingham, C. B. Lastreto, Emilio Lastreto and Hammersley were among his first pupils. Among those who enrolled in the class soon afterward were: Messrs. John Horrigan, Paul Bernhard, Emile Ortion, Jules Gerhardt, F. Frey, C. A. Hulme, Dr. W. A. Bryant, Emil Kehrlein, Oliver Kehrlein and Eaton.

It requires about two years of study and practice before a foil-fencer is skilled enough to take part in an exhibition bout, but in the early '90s Professor Tronchet had brought his pupils to a degree of proficiency which warranted their appearance on Ladies' Nights. Some of these exhibitions were exciting. On the occasion of a Ladies' Night at the old Grand Opera House Professor Tronchet and Professor Ansot enacted a French duel with pointed rapiers, and Professor Ansot was wounded in the right forearm. On another occasion in the club on Post street Professor Tronchet was pinked in the right hand by Emilio Lastreto and suffered from blood-poisoning for a month.

On two occasions, when French warships visited San Francisco, the masters-at-arms were the guests of the club and spirited bouts took place, Professor Tronchet demonstrating his superiority. Twice the club fencers met the visiting swordsmen on the deck of the French battleship "Dubourdieu" in the presence of the crew and the lady guests of the Admiral. The Olympic fencers were always generous about exhibiting, and several times lent their services to the Reliance and Acme Clubs as well as to entertainments for charity.

The most notable event in which the fencers of the club ever participated was the Circus Maximus, given in the old Mechanics Pavilion from April 17 to 29, 1893. The swordsmen appeared as gladiators, "net and trident" men and short-sword and buckler fighters, reproducing the combats of imperial Rome with scrupulous fidelity and wonderful spirit. The final combat was between Professor Tronchet and Emilio Lastreto. These splendid swordsmen had rehearsed a series of 240 moves for three months; yet their combat had all the thrill of an impromptu bout, and when Professor Tronchet delivered the final blow and Lastreto fell, the blood spouting from a cunningly contrived breast plate, several feminine spectators fainted, so vivid was the illusion.

The same device was afterwards used in club exhibitions, and was used with particularly fine effect when Tronchet and Lastreto enacted the encounter of the Earl of Richmond and Richard III on Bosworth Field. On this occasion they fought with large two-handed swords and daggers, specially made and historically correct.

Perhaps the most graceful exhibition of sword play ever given on a Ladies' Night was a medieval dagger and rapier contest, the combatants thrusting and cutting with their rapiers and using the daggers not only to parry but also to stab when corps-a-corps. The picturesque dress of the Middle Ages helped to make this a splendid spectacle. Another fine exhibition, also given in medieval costume, consisted of a simulated night attack upon Professor Tronchet by Emile Ortion and Emilio Lastreto, the assailants getting the worse of the fight. This exhibition was repeated a few years later, Emil and Oliver Kehrlein acting the parts of the braves. Professor Tronchet and his pupils also gave exhibitions of European broad sword and single stick bouts, as well as of Japanese single stick. It is, indeed, no exaggeration to say that there is no other club in America which has given exhibitions of as many varieties of ancient and modern sword play as the Olympic Club.

For three or four years the club had a class of ladies who exercised in the gymnasium, and about thirty of them studied fencing until they achieved quite praiseworthy proficiency.

In the only fencing championship contest held in California in thirty years, amateurs of all nationalities participating, final foil honors went to two Olympians, Emilio Lastreto being first and Waterman second. Waterman was also second in the broad sword contest. On the four or five occasions when the Olympic fencers met the fencers of the Italian Athletic Club, the former proved superior.

The untimely death of Professor Tronchet was a great blow to the fencing class; and although fencing continued to be popular for a time under his successor, Professor Lambertenghi, interest gradually weakened, and the fire of 1906 put a period to what had been indeed an honorable record.

BOATING




S VIRGIL describes a rowing match in the Aeneid, the devotees of this splendid sport may claim the best classical indorsement for their favorite recreative pursuit. In those faraway times before the Christian era all fighting crafts were propelled by galley slaves chained to the oars, but it seems that their hard condition of servitude did not kill the human instinct for a test of speed. It has continued so ever since. The Britons raced in their coracles; the Saxons were experts at the oar; the Danish and Norwegian invaders of the British Isles loved a test of speed on the water. It is related by an ancient chronicler that Edgar the Peaceable was rowed in state on the River Dee by eight tributary kings, himself acting as coxswain. If the truth were known he probably felt sorry in his royal heart that there were not nine other kings in another boat to try conclusions with!

As long as there have been watermen on the River Thames there have been races there, but strictly modern boat racing was founded in 1715 by a London comedian named Doggett, who put up a prize to be competed for by youthful rowers of Thames.

This race is still an annual event held under the auspices of the ancient Fishmongers' Company. The first regatta was held on Thames in 1775, and as regatta is a Venetian term, the idea was no doubt borrowed from the City of Gondolas. The racers at first were bargemen, and the ruffling gallants of London contented themselves with betting on the result. But from betting on the prowess of others it was an easy step to handling the oars themselves, and almost insensibly boat racing became a popular and fashionable sport for gentlemen. From the Thames it spread all over the world.

When one rows properly, practically every muscle of the body is brought into healthful play. The air upon the water is



pure and refreshing. The mind reacts to the vigorous stimulation of the physical forces. What can be more invigorating than a four or five-mile row in a four-oared barge in congenial company, the exercise followed by a dip in the water?

Interest in rowing on the Pacific Coast was at a low ebb in 1897, and in order to revive it the South End Rowing Club made arrangements for a regatta at El Campo, and induced the Olympic Club, the Acme Club of Oakland and St. Mary's College to enter crews. The South Ends extended the privileges of their boat house and the use of their boats to these organizations, and preparations for the regatta began amid great enthusiasm. The regatta could not be held at El Campo on account of a high wind, but it took place the following Sunday off Long Bridge. There were seven crews in the race, and the Olympic Club crew, rowing a boat borrowed from the South Ends and named "Fly Blister," won in splendid fashion. The Olympic Club crew was composed of Bob MacArthur, stroke; Captain Jules Morton, afterwaist; Harry Graham, forward waist; Frank Grimm, bow; and Tom Gilfeather, coxswain.

The success of this initial event prompted Charles Knight, Ned Allison, Jack McCarthy, George James, Joseph O'Connor, George Dinsmore and Howard Coffin, together with the members of the winning crew and other enthusiastic athletes, to organize the Olympic Boat Club.

A stable at Belvedere was leased and converted into a boat house, and enough money was raised by subscription to enable the club to have a four-oared barge built by Al Rogers, the pioneer boat builder.


Frank Grimm was the club's first captain. He was drowned at Belvedere Point while rowing with other members. George James succeeded him. The charter members of the Olympic Boat Club were: Frank Grimm, Jesse Godley, Joseph O'Connor, Jack Cunningham, Jules Morton, Paul Sturdivant, Jack McCarthy, Ned Allison, Chas. Knight, Geo. James, Howard Coffin, Jas. Cameron, Herman Herzog.

Following were crews up to the fire of 1906:

Robert McArthur	Stroke	Jas. R. McElroy.....	Stroke
J. W. Morton.....	No. 3	Paul Sturdivant	No. 3
Harry Graham	No. 2	Percy Morse	No. 2
Frank A. Grimm.....	No. 1	Herbert M. Collins.....	No. 1
Borrowed boat.		Borrowed boat.	



Nick Pendergast	Stroke	Fred Sherry	Stroke
Wm. Cartwright	No. 3	Chas. Melrose	No. 3
Paul Sturdivant	No. 2	Roger Cornell	No. 2
Geo. James	No. 1	Chas. Yates	No. 1
Chas. Leighton	Pres.	Chas. Leighton.....	Pres.
Geo. James	Capt.	Geo. James	Capt.



Herbert M. Collins.....	Stroke	Bob Varney	Stroke
Paul Sturdivant	No. 3	Jack Bowles	No. 3
J. W. Morton.....	No. 2	Al. Bullion	No. 2
Frank A. Grimm.....	No. 1	Geo. Dinsmore	No. 1
F. A. Grimm.....	Capt.	Jack Walters	Captain

J. W. Morton.....	Stroke	Jas. R. Cameron.....	No. 2
Paul Sturdivant	No. 3	Frank A. Grimm.....	No. 1

First crew of Olympic Club annex—Frank A. Grimm, Captain

After the fire of 1906 the Olympic Boat Club did no racing. But the old boat house at Belvedere was not deserted. Every Sunday, weather permitting, until the boat house was destroyed by fire two years ago, the members rowed and swam.

It is the aim of the president and directors of the club to re-establish the boating annex. Several attempts have been made to select a site for the boat house, but thus far a suitable one has not been found.

CYCLING



IF SPORTS borrow dignity from antiquity, cycling must be regarded as a very dignified sport indeed. Representations of crude two-wheeled vehicles propelled by the muscular effort of the rider are to be found on Egyptian and Babylonian bas-reliefs and in the frescoes of Pompeii. However, we must come a good way down the ages before we find the ancestors of the bicycle which made cycling one of the most popular of modern sports. It was toward the end of the eighteenth century that propulsion on two wheels began to occupy particular attention. The rude beginning was made with the "celeripede," the "gentleman's hobby horse" and other vehicles which the rider propelled by scraping his feet along the ground. When it was discovered that this form of locomotion wore out shoes remarkably fast and caused various diseases of the legs without yielding any great amount of sport, inventive genius tackled the problem anew and a slow process of evolution produced the high-wheeled bicycle. This was a vehicle warranted to give a great deal of innocent pleasure provided you didn't break your neck in mastering its difficulties of balance and so on. Some great feats were performed with it. San Francisco must always be mentioned in any history of its triumphs, for in April, 1884, Thomas Stevens started from this city to ride a high wheeled bicycle around the world, a feat he accomplished by December, 1886. Evolution, however, did not stop with the



ED. RUSS



AN OLYMPIC CLUB TEAM, 1893

perfect development of the high wheeled bicycle. It was too dangerous to become a general favorite, so the "safety," the *raison d'être* of which is found in its name, was produced for the benefit of ordinary people who wanted rapid transit on two wheels provided they didn't have to risk their lives to get it.

The "safety" came with the beginning of the nineties of the last century. With it came the world-wide vogue of cycling. This vogue reached San Francisco in 1892, and cycling began to be popular as a sport. Its first devotees were the veterans of the high wheel, but their number was soon enormously augmented. It was inevitable that so attractive a sport should find champions in the Olympic Club, and in the year 1893 the famous organization of the Olympic Club Wheelmen was formed. Eight or ten members of the Olympic Club met in the club parlors and appointed an organization committee consisting of J. M. Brewer, N. A. Robinson, J. M. Pettigrew and R. R. Russ. Some twenty members immediately signed the roll, and this so stimulated optimism that it was thought as many as sixty wheelmen might eventually be enrolled. By 1898 the Olympic Club Wheelmen numbered between five and six hundred.

The new organization, having chosen Robert M. Welch as president and Norvall A. Robinson as captain, projected a series of social runs and field days, and the first meet was held on

Labor Day of 1894 in conjunction with the Bay City Wheelmen, the Olympians acquitting themselves with distinction. From that time forward there were many enjoyable runs, and the organization maintained cordial relations with the Garden City Cyclers, the Reliance Club of Oakland and the Bay City Wheelmen of this city.

One of its best remembered contests was for the famous Relay Cup offered to the winner of a one-hundred mile race around the Bay. The Olympic Club Wheelmen won the cup twice, but in the third attempt to secure the trophy Walter Foster, one of the club's best riders, met with an accident while leading in an exciting finish, and the race was lost.

In 1898 a number of members who wanted to pay more attention to the social side of the sport, seceded and organized the Olympic Cyclers. They were quite successful for two years, but finally disappeared, the wheeling affairs of the club remaining in the hands of the parent body.

The social side of the sport had not been neglected by the Olympic Club Wheelmen. They gave smokers, theatre parties and other affairs, some of which are still pleasantly recalled. Indeed there are many members of the Olympic Club who still aver that some of their most enjoyable hours of leisure were spent at the various social affairs sponsored by the cycling body.

The Olympic Club Wheelmen realized in 1903 that the popularity of wheeling was fading, and that amateur racing was no longer a drawing card, so they decided to dissolve. They gave a grand banquet at Delmonico's, which was attended by three hundred of the original members, a few post-prandial tears were shed and cycling ceased to be an Olympic Club sport.







WILLIAM F. HUMPHREY, PRESIDENT



L. M. HOEFLER, VICE-PRESIDENT



FRANK J. FORAN, SECRETARY



THOS. ALTON, DIRECTOR



WM. H. CROCKER, DIRECTOR



T. I. FITZPATRICK, DIRECTOR



J. R. HANIFY, DIRECTOR



DR. E. G. McCONNELL, DIRECTOR



S. N. RUCKER, DIRECTOR



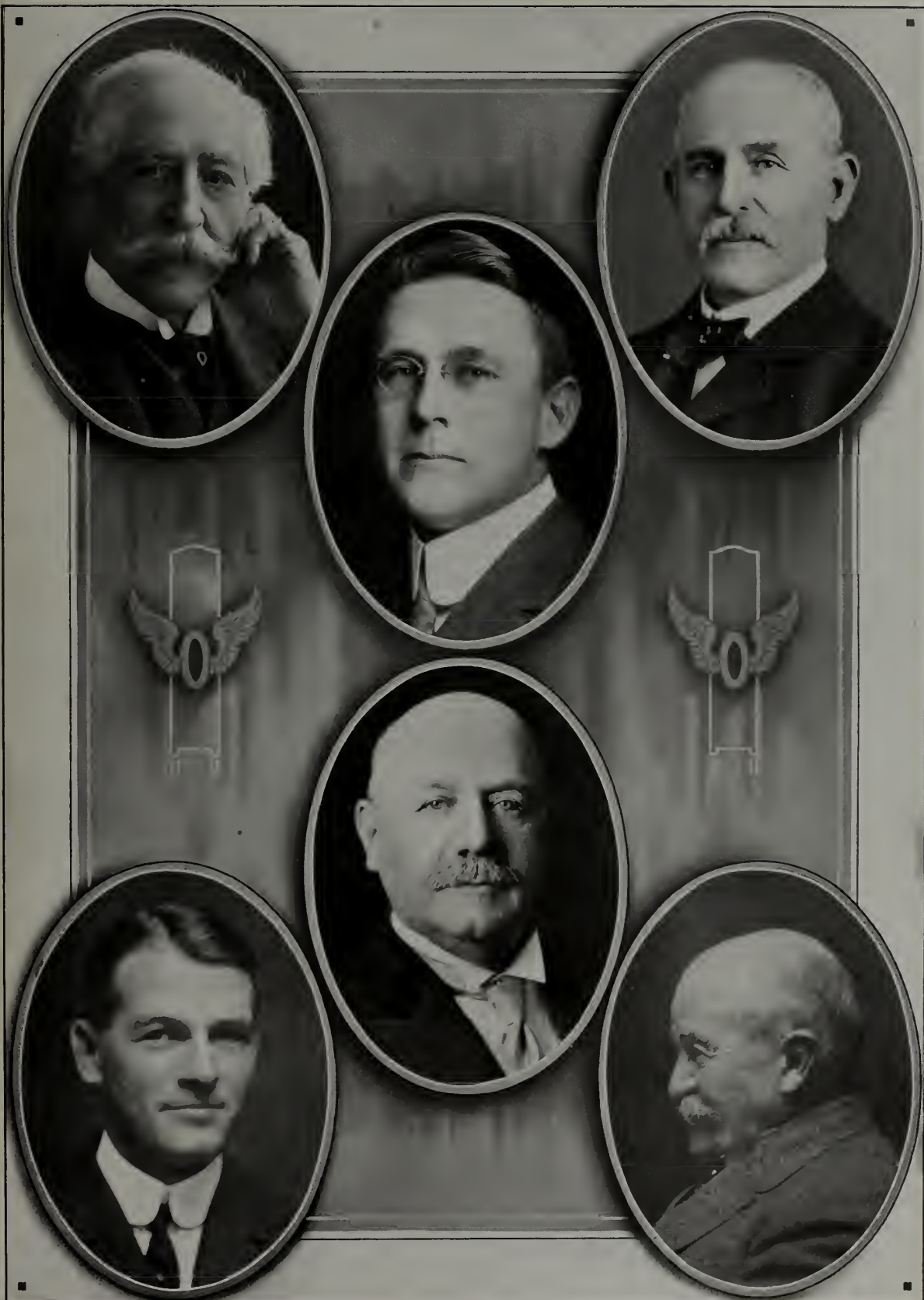
JAMES WOODS, DIRECTOR



CLARENCE A. FAY
STANLEY J. FAY

PHILIP J. FAY
CHARLES L. FAY

PAUL B. FAY
CHARLES W. FAY



I. N. KIERULF
NORMAN B. LIVERMORE

A. D. McBRYDE
HIRAM B. COOK

ALFRED K. DURBROW
HORATIO P. LIVERMORE



WILLIAM BABCOCK
A. W. FOSTER
H. V. RAMSDELL

J. W. MULLEN
BERNARD FAYMONVILLE
H. R. MANN



ROBERT L. HAGUE
D. W. DODGE
J. C. FITZSIMMONS

J. R. CHRISTY
ALBERT O. PEGG
DR. L. P. HOWE



F. G. WILLIS
F. H. FOWLER

JOHN CLAUSEN
H. A. HAAKE

C. T. LUCEY
W. W. HALEY



JNO. E. FITZPATRICK
W. R. BERRY

JOHN ELLIOTT
G. W. EBNER

LOUIS McLANE
J. M. MASTEN



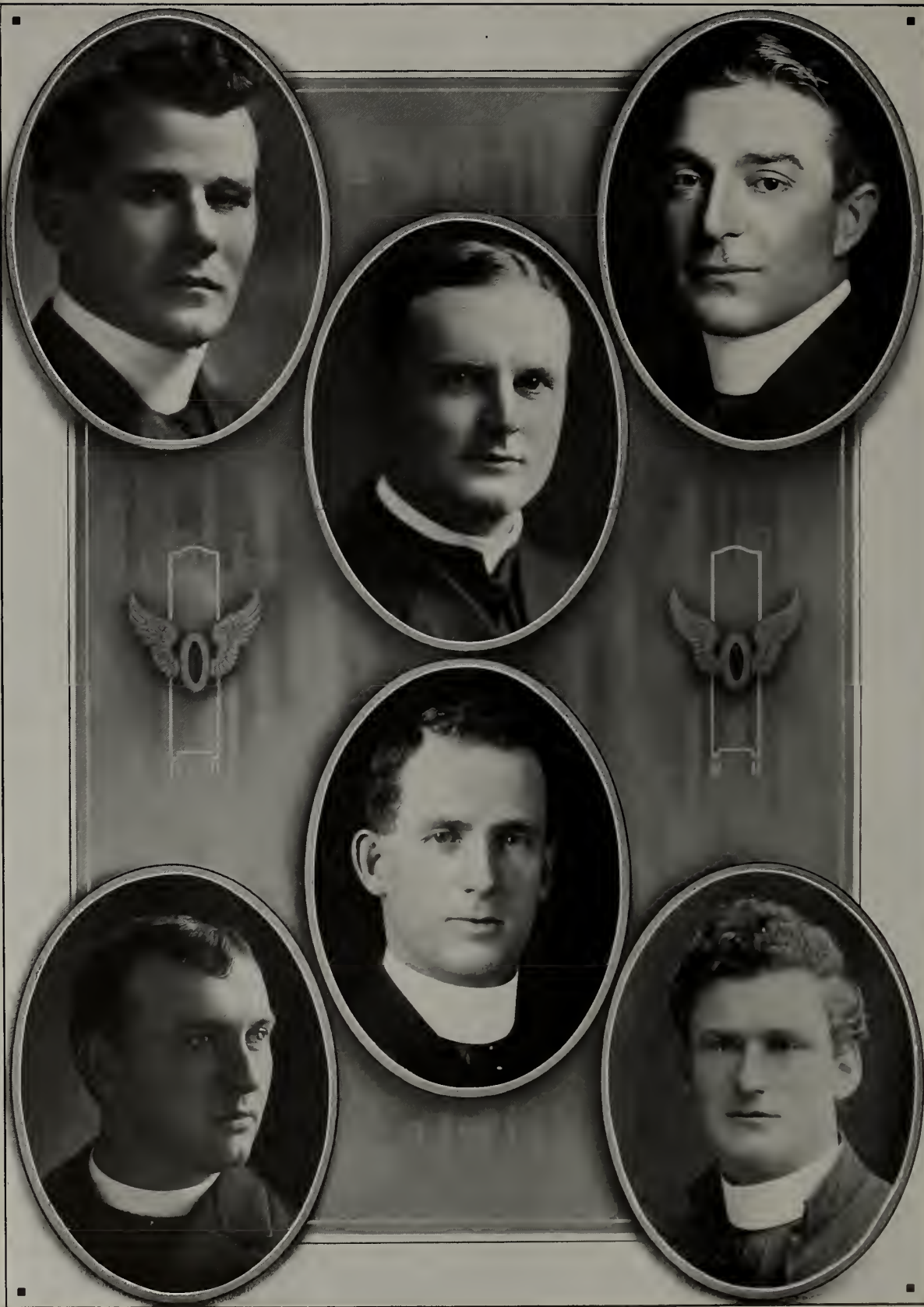
W. P. CAUBU
ROLAND BECSEY
EDMOND BECSEY

WILLIAM R. McWOOD
LOUIS FERRARI
C. M. FICKERT



PAUL A. MYERS
EDGAR D. PEIXOTTO
WILLIAM PENN HUMPHREYS

GEORGE J. HATFIELD
GREG S. McEVERS
ALBERT L. WHITTLE



REV. MICHAEL J. DOYLE
REV. P. J. KEANE

REV. ROBERT JOHN O'CONNOR
REV. RALPH HUNT

REV. RICHARD COLLINS
REV. GEO. J. QUINN



REV. FREDERICK WILLIAM CLAMPETT
REV. J. DELAHUNTY

REV. DANIEL J. O'KELLY
REV. P. E. DOYLE

REV. SAMUEL TARRANT
REV. M. J. WALSH



I. E. SHALE

JUDGE MICHAEL J. ROCHE

JUDGE JAMES G. CONLAN

AL. CONEY

ROBERT W. DENNIS

JUDGE BERNARD J. FLOOD



E. L. CHLOUPEK
F. B. ZANAZZI
WILLIAM H. LANGDON

FRANK P. KELLY
JUDGE B. V. SARGENT
HUGH GOODFELLOW



M. A. HARRIS
T. F. BONNET

JOHN I. WALTER
CHAS. A. STEWART

A. C. HAMPTON
J. C. NEALON



PETER F. DUNNE
CHARLES F. HANLON

FRANK C. DREW
GARRET W. McENERNEY

WALTER H. LINFORTH
E. L. WEBBER



BRUCE GLIDDEN
SAMUEL M. SHORTRIDGE
T. T. C. GREGORY

WM. K. WHITE
TIMOTHY J. LYONS
JAMES M. OLIVER



W. F. SULLIVAN
GUS. L. BARATY
WM. M. ABBOTT

H. I. STAFFORD
HERBERT L. ROTHCHILD
JOHN L. A. JAUNET



EDWARD F. MORAN
EMILIO LASTRETO

CHAS. H. HOGG
P. A. BERGEROT

L. A. WITTENMYER
A. A. TISCORNIA



CHAS. A. WARREN
OLIVER M. ROUSSEAU
E. WHITEHEAD

HARRY O. WARREN
ARTHUR F. ROUSSEAU
J. R. WEEKS



JOHN B. CAMPODONICO
M. F. ROESTI

ATTILIO CHIAPPARI
S. BRIZZOLARA

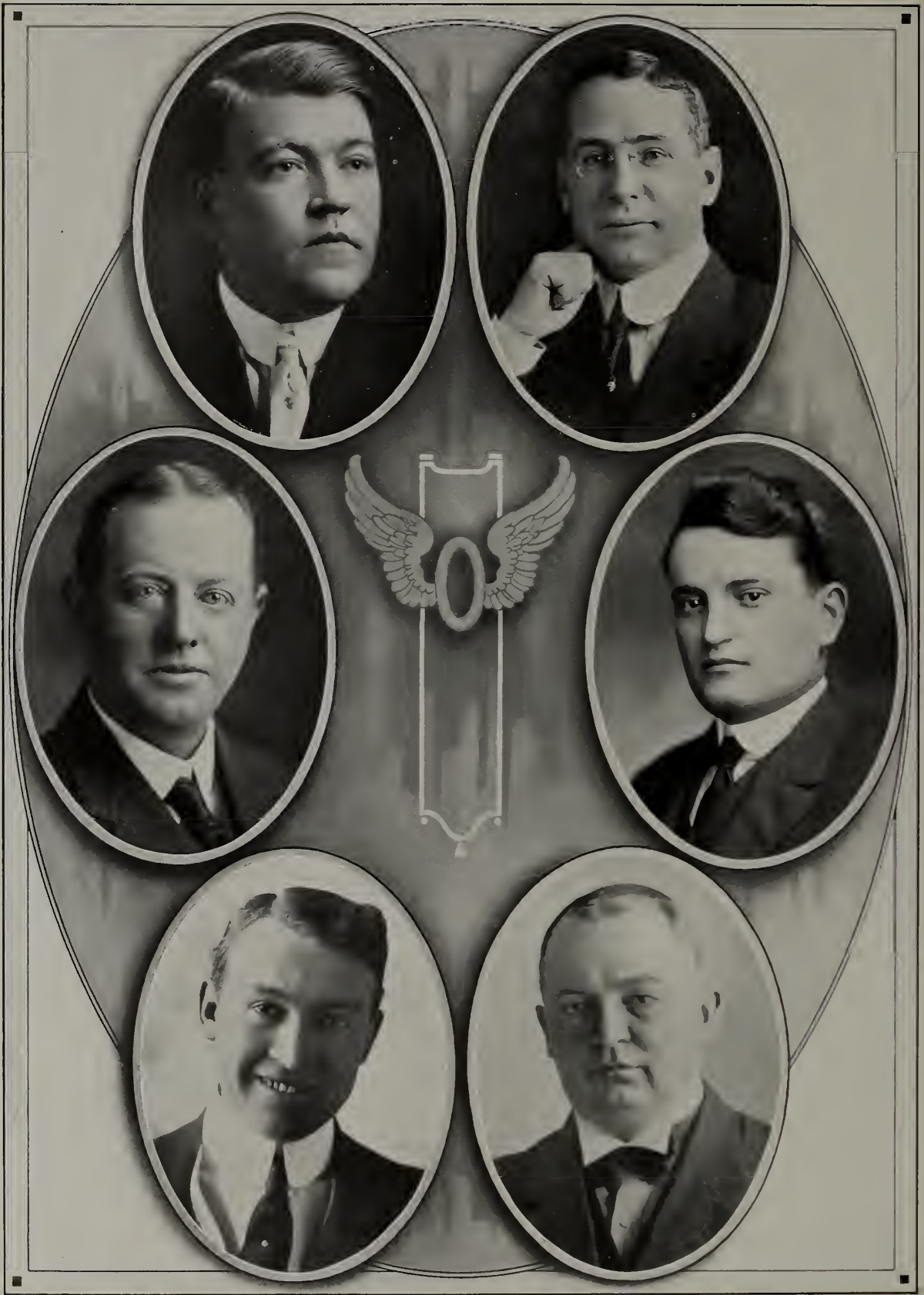
N. A. BALDOCCHI
DINO U. COPELLO



M. J. MARTINA
JOHN M. PERATA

DARIO RIGHETTI
P. J. MARTINA

FRED R. CARFAGNI
ANGELO J. ROSSI



JOHN J. GLYNN

E. P. PETERSON

J. W. COFFROTH

WILLIAM T. DUNN

GEO. A. PERASSO

E. M. GRANEY



H. F. DUNBAR
GEORGE HOWARD HART
S. A. WHITE

R. B. McMURTRY
RUDOLF P. DONNELLY
L. B. McMURTRY



WM. C. EPPENHIMER
H. T. HEINZ

LOUIS GALLAGHER
S. A. GUIBERSON, JR.

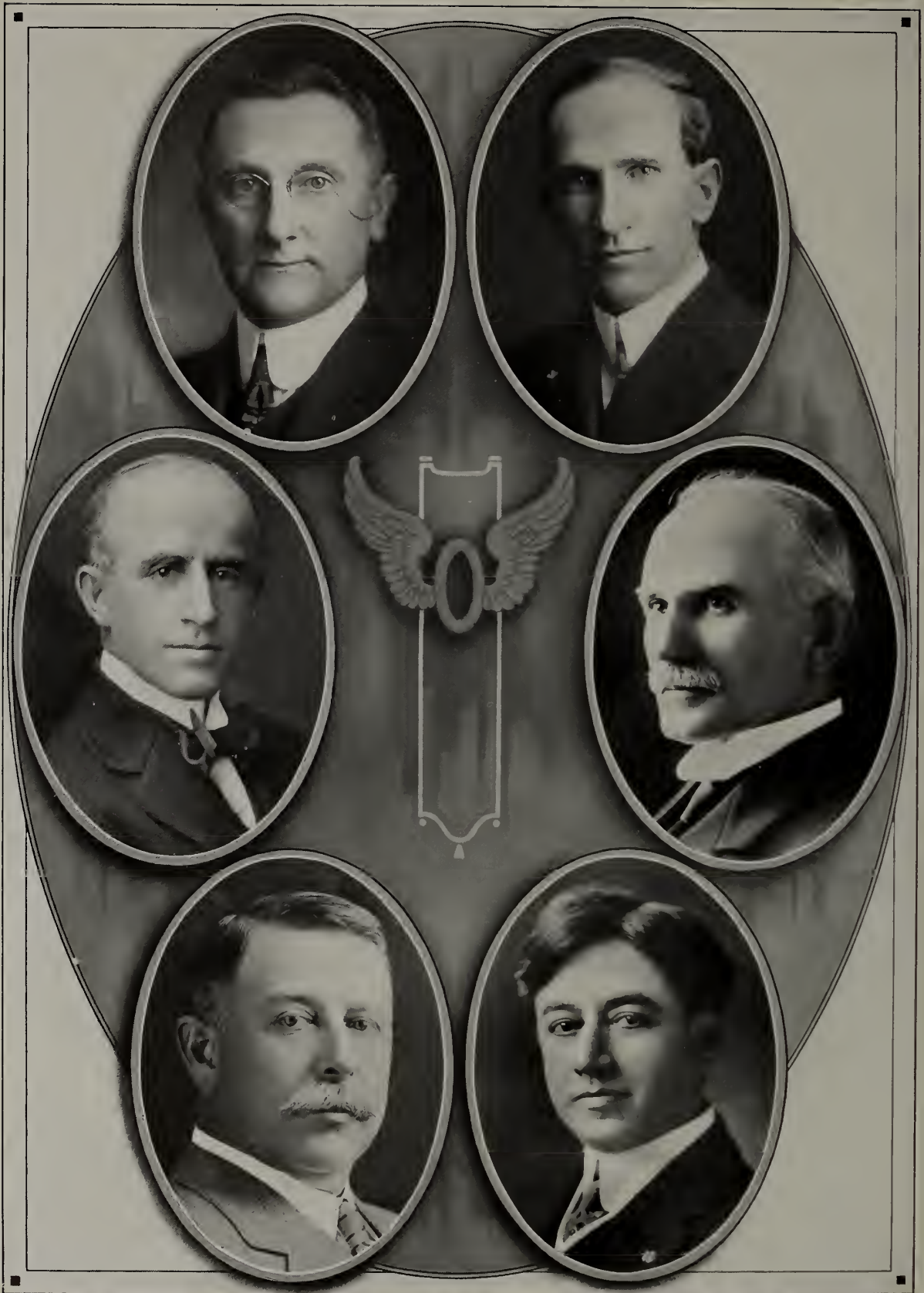
J. C. KORTICK
E. J. GALLAGHER



W. H. ECKHARDT
R. HEIMANN

GUSTAV KNECHT
WM. R. MCGUIRE

CHAS. E. KIMBALL
JOHN BREUNER



A. O. HARWOOD
H. E. PICKER
WARREN R. PORTER

J. S. PELTRET
W. L. HATHAWAY
PAUL DE LOS



E. G. ZEILE
EDWIN PARRISH
A. F. BRIDGE

W. IRVING
J. W. STAPLETON
McCLURE KELLY



D. J. MURPHY
WILLIAM HOOD

LAURENCE B. ICELY
NORMAN LOGAN

ALBERT KLEINHANS
GEO. HABENICHT



J. J. PRINGLE
S. FEDERSPIEL

BALDO A. IVANCOVICH
W. A. KING

GEO. IVANCOVICH
N. R. HARRIS



R. A. WILSON
J. A. WHEELER
J. A. ULRICH

GEORGE R. WEEKS
E. M. TWIGGS
EDWIN A. WASSERMAN



J. W. DEMARTINI
M. E. FONTANA
W. H. B. FOWLER

SYLVESTER A. BAKER
J. B. HAYS
FERDINAND THIERIOT



P. W. LORD
F. D. BUSH

WALLIE HERZER
EUGENE W. SCOTT

E. W. IRWIN
JAMES E. SCOTT



C. J. KEANE
J. E. NOONAN

P. C. NOONAN
GUS M. AGUIRRE

D. F. MAHAFFY
T. J. LYDON



ERNST BRANDSTEN
W. A. W. MONAHAN
CHARLES S. MOSES

C. DUDLEY DEAN
JAY DEMING
H. M. HALL



JAMES B. CROWLEY
E. J. DAWSON
T. H. DOOLING

W. P. HENRY
R. J. HUNTINGTON
ALVAH B. DOE



W. O. RAIGUEL
J. W. GIBB

CHARLES PAFF
ELMO L. BOLDEMANN

FREDK. W. DOBLE
R. F. MacLEOD



H. P. HERMANCE
CHRIS C. RIVERS

F. T. KNEWING
H. P. HUTTON

FRANK B. KEEVER
C. A. HUTTON



R. E. COCHRAN
E. M. CONNOLLY
GEORGE H. ROOS

FRED W. KITTLE
JOSEPH H. DEERING
WM. BLACKWELL



EDWIN LETTS OLIVER
KARL F. SCHUSTER
JAMES A. SORENSEN

G. H. WILHELM
PAUL VERDIER
HARRY C. NEWHALL



E. W. A. WATERHOUSE
FRANK H. ABBOTT, JR.

W. G. LOOMIS
JOHN KITCHEN, JR.

I. H. BRAGG
NORMAN B. MILLER



LEONARD N. SCHWARTZ
C. P. CARRUTHERS

JOHN L. CONNER
F. W. HOLLMAN

JOHN T. McENTEE
GEO. W. JORGENSEN



P. I. MANSON
J. L. MEARES, JR.
G. A. MATTERN

HARRY I. MULCREVY
CHAS. H. KENDRICK
L. STRASSBURGER



GEO. W. ELLERY

E. W. BROWN

LESTER L. MORSE

STEPHEN S. RAU

JEREMIAH J. MAHONY

CHAS. H. McDONALD



SVEN PHILIP
F. M. GILBERD

CARL PHILIP
DR. J. CLAUDE PERRY

A. J. BECKER
E. A. FEISER



E. CLEMENS HORST
JOHN BAKEWELL, JR.

J. M. GAMBLE
JAMES L. CHEATHAM

THOMAS B. SETTLE
JOHN C. SETTLE



H. W. WESTPHAL
F. C. WEGENER
A. R. WESTPHAL

A. S. HAMMERSMITH
RALPH A. RUSS
C. H. GAUNT, JR.



INYO A. RUSS
 EDMUND F. RUSS
 HENRY S. RUSS

G. A. RUSS
 FREDERICK RUSS
 ROBERT R. RUSS



WM. E. HUNT
WM. M. FOLEY

O. BAUMBAUGH
ROBERT J. FLOOD

R. C. QUEEN
H. E. CHAMBERS



J. J. HAVISIDE
SIDNEY G. LIPPITT

W. W. DAVIS
J. D. LOUGHREY

GEO. I. BUTLER
HUGH DONEGAN



R. STANLEY DOLLAR
ERIK O. LINDBLOM
R. J. RINGWOOD

GEO. U. HIND
J. LEWIS LUCKENBACH
I. O. UPHAM



E. G. McMICKEN
G. J. ENGELHARDT
H. F. DORGELOH

R. C. WARD
J. T. BAKER
FRED A. GARDNER



H. W. FINCH
GEO. A. SCHASTY

H. B. SULLIVAN
ROY M. PIKE

WILFRID J. GIRARD
STANLEY J. GIRARD



JOSEPH J. BABKA
J. RACEY BIVIN

W. WAYNE FARRAR
J. W. GLENN

J. B. MARTIN
S. IVERSON BLAKE



R. W. COSTELLO
THOS. J. WELSH
HERBERT EDWARD LAW

WARREN SHANNON
JOS. V. COSTELLO
W. G. McMAHON



F. L. DU BROY
 ANTON B. KORBEL
 F. A. MARRIOTT

M. JOE TANSEY
 MILTON H. CROWE
 W. WAYNE DAVIS



F. G. MINER
GEO. V. LYONS

JOHN F. McLAIN
E. R. CARPENTER

GEO. A. URQUHART
JOHN J. DOYLE



LEON GREENEBAUM
WALTER WEINSTOCK

MAX L. ROSENFELD
F. M. GOODRICH

RENE J. MARX
J. B. RYALL



ALEX J. YOUNG
 FAY C. BEAL
 H. F. HODGDON

FRANK P. HOOPER
 W. J. BATCHELDER
 SANFORD SACHS



F. S. RUTLEDGE
C. S. HOWARD
ED C. MOHRIG

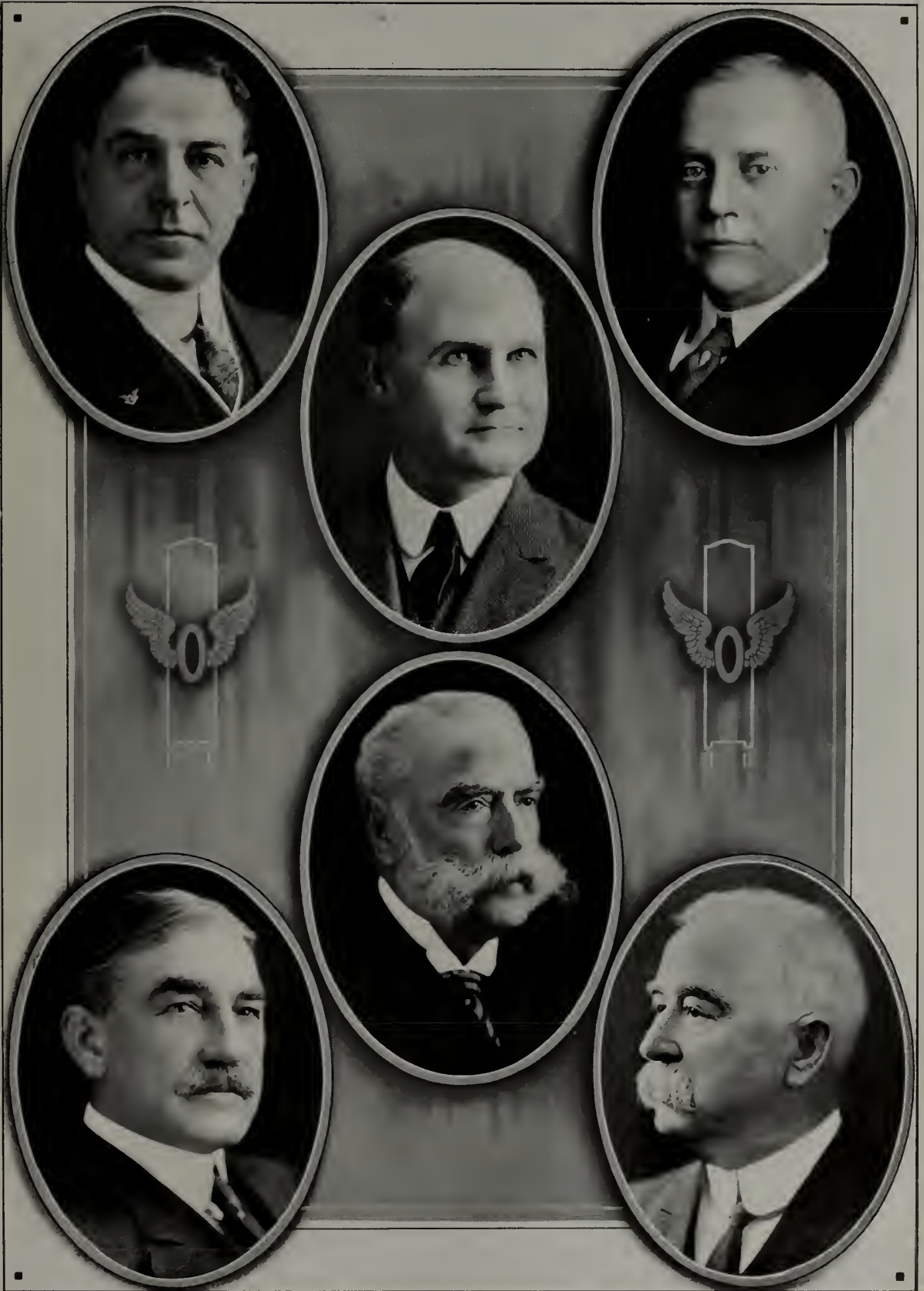
T. H. WILKINSON
LOUIS GHIRARDELLI
A. E. MOHRIG



LOUIS G. HENES
H. W. POSTLETHWAITE

H. FLEISHHACKER
LEONIDAS J. SCOOFFY

JOHN E. BEAUFORT
R. H. POSTLETHWAITE



GEORGE E. JAMES
JNO. A. HAMMERSMITH

R. MacARTHUR
W. W. ARMSTRONG

ALPHONSE NEWHOUSE
T. I. O'BRIEN



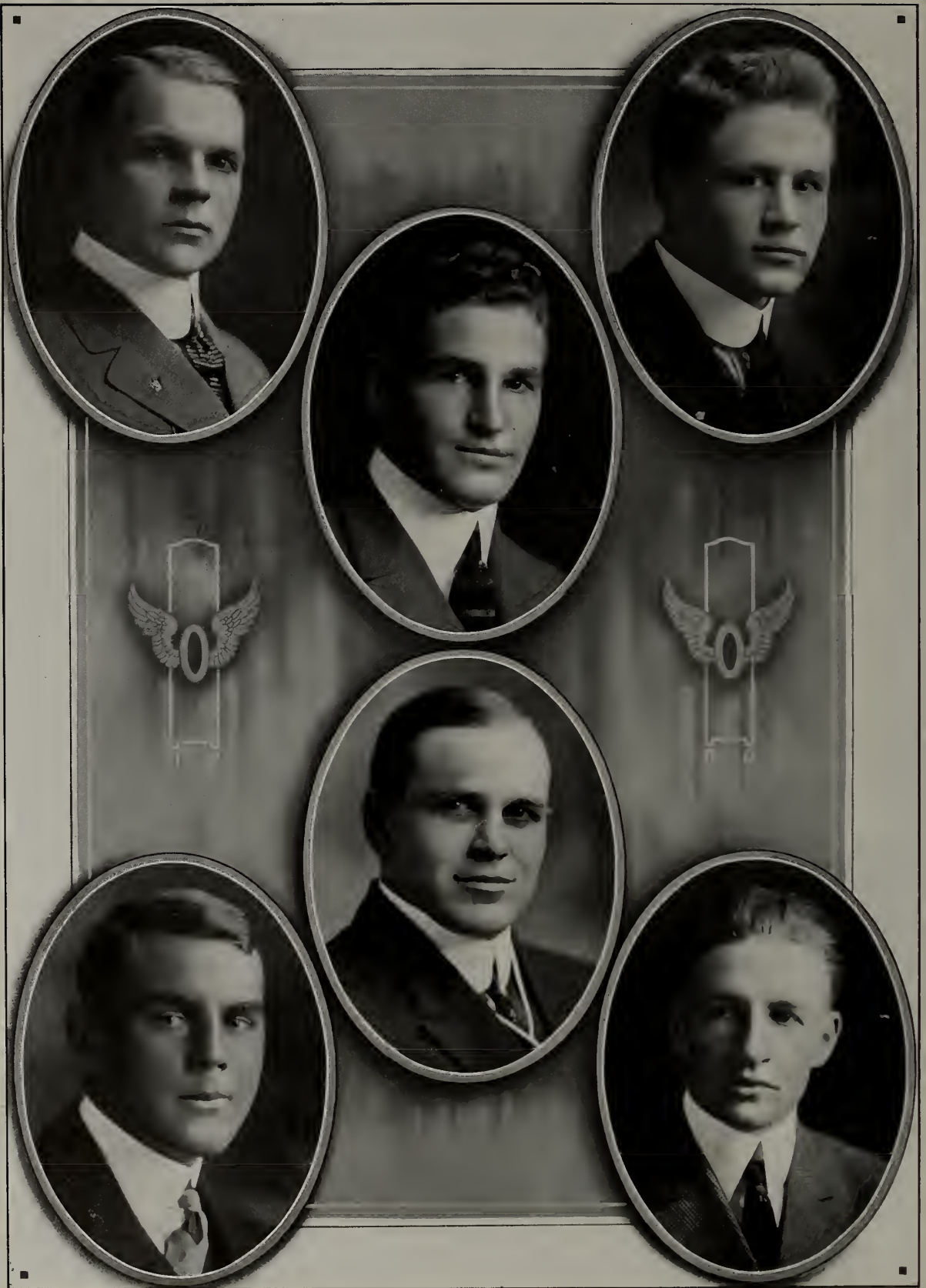
L. F. WALSH, JR.
 GEO. C. HOLBERTON
 JOHN P. McENERNEY

W. VAN ZANDT
 L. F. WALSH
 R. F. CONLISK



J. A. DONOHUE, JR.
 WAKEFIELD BAKER, JR.
 J. K. BURKE

W. J. KUTZ
 CURTIS TUTTLE
 A. T. GIBSON



GUS JOHANSSAN
F. S. DAVENPORT

R. M. McALLISTER
J. O. LONG

K. SCHAMBER
AL. McALLISTER



JOE V. BACIGALUPI
DONALD W. DAY

WM. C. POMIN
JOHN M. DESCH

CLARENCE V. CLOUGH
GEORGE L. BOND



JAMES D. PHELAN
 GEO. H. C. MEYER
 F. L. CASTLE

ALFRED H. BULLION
 J. FRANK MORONEY
 C. A. GWYNN



JNO. P. JACKSON, JR.
W. J. HOTCHKISS
A. J. COFFEE

CHARLES H. JACKSON
G. A. BERTON
W. R. BRODE



CHARLES S. ASH
CHARLES ARTHUR GREEN

J. MILLAR RODDIE
E. C. DUNCAN

CARL R. THOMSON
G. M. DILL



W. R. LARZELERE
J. C. EWING

P. C. GERHARDT
F. C. ROBERTS

C. G. ROBERTS
PHIL C. HEUER



R. D. PLAGEMANN
F. B. DRAKE
H. D. HEITMULLER

HARRY J. EDWARDS
J. D. HOLMAN
WARREN SPIEKER



CHARLES L. BARSOTTI
M. G. OWEN
MARK B. MENSING

ALFRED J. FRITZ
GERALD A. GRIFFIN
WALTER HOOD



FREDERICK J. HILLENS
TOM DILLON

JOHN R. AITKEN
FRANK W. MARSTON

FRED L. HILMER
CHAS. G. COOPER



JOHN H. RIORDAN
LOUIS V. CROWLEY

F. A. WICKETT
H. B. GREEN

ROYAL D. HAWLEY
FRANCIS M. HEFFERNAN



HOWARD PARK
GEO. D. MACKAY
VINCENT F. FINNIGAN

E. H. COSGRIFF
OSCAR G. TURNBLAD
J. LEO PARK



CHAS. S. BOAS
MARTIN M. FENNELL
H. W. ROBINSON

JAMES H. LEWIS
E. C. PECK
R. C. ROBINSON



W. P. CROWLEY
B. H. PRATT

P. M. HALL
J. THEO. ERLIN

GEORGE E. ERLIN
R. S. LUTHER



W. E. BUCK
A. F. MAHONY

WM. C. EMPEY
HAROLD H. EBAY

EARLL T. RILEY
GEO. A. ARMES



PETER SKOV
GEORGE L. MURDOCK, JR.
BEN H. McPHUN

S. M. HALEY
F. H. TURNER
LEO POCKWITZ



J. M. GARCIA
A. G. RAISCH
ALFRED M. GARCIA

J. I. MANNING
A. MAGGINI
JOS. H. NIDEROST



NAT. T. MESSER
FRANK M. SPENCER

GEO. C. OXNARD
GEO. JONES

JOHN D. McCARTHY
REARDEN T. LYONS



PHIL K. BEKEART
ANDREW CARRIGAN

FREDERICK J. KOSTER
J. D. MAHONEY

PHIL B. BEKEART
J. J. TYNAN



H. D. KEIL
C. W. WALLER
JOHN D. SPRECKELS

EDW. A. KEIL
J. D. SPRECKELS, JR.
A. B. SPRECKELS



STEPHEN V. CASADAY
P. GARAT
MILTON H. ESBERG

ALBERT GALLATIN, JR.
S. S. HERRICK
JOHN ROTHSCHILD



A. J. BAKER
H. F. KOLB

J. J. McGOVERN
B. L. SHARPE

R. McC. BEANFIELD
W. F. BLASSE



ED M. COFFEY
LOUIS FOERSTER

H. L. HIRSCH
CHAS. LOESCH

C. F. WAGNER
J. P. RETTENMAYER



F. H. LYNCH
THOMAS E. FLYNN
JOHN H. W. HUSING

WM. RUWE
J. M. HENDERSON
JOSEPH M. LUNDIE



O. M. HUETER
E. C. HUETER
J. E. DUFF

E. L. HUETER
RALPH K. WRIGHT
P. T. CUMBERSON



JULES WIENIAWSKI
W. von MANDERSCHIED

R. J. BIDWELL
J. A. KRELING

GEORGE FRASER
JOSEPH B. KEENAN



J. C. O'CONNOR, JR.
J. C. O'CONNOR

M. A. MARTIN
WILLIAM A. HALSTED

G. S. GARRISSERE
EMINEL P. HALSTED



S. K. STRICKLER
C. D. WOODS
L. H. TRYON

T. A. CASHIN
ED THOMPSON
A. J. GRIFFITH



JAS. R. McELROY
WILLIAM H. BYINGTON JR.
A. F. EDWARDS

KARL MATTHEAS
O. W. CARLSON
BERNARD JENNEY 3rd



PAUL D. PARTRIDGE
J. W. GOETZE

EDWARD A. CLARK
THOS. A. CLARK

VIRGIL NAHL
E. H. GOETZE



E. V. COBBY
P. J. GALLAGHER

THOS. F. DELURY
T. A. BROOKS

GEO. F. WELCH
CLINTON B. ALLSOPP



MATT. C. DILLINGHAM
EDW. M. O'NEILL
WILLARD M. SHELDON

JOHN P. HORGAN
ARTHUR S. ROSENBLATT
EDWIN R. SHELDON



A. B. STEPHENS
FRANK H. EVERS
A. B. COSBY

GEO. H. NEWMAN
CHAS. J. LEIGHTON
CHAS. T. CROCKER



DR. ATILIO FRANCIS PESCIA
DR. THOS. E. SHUMATE

DR. C. A. WALKER
DR. OSCAR J. KRON

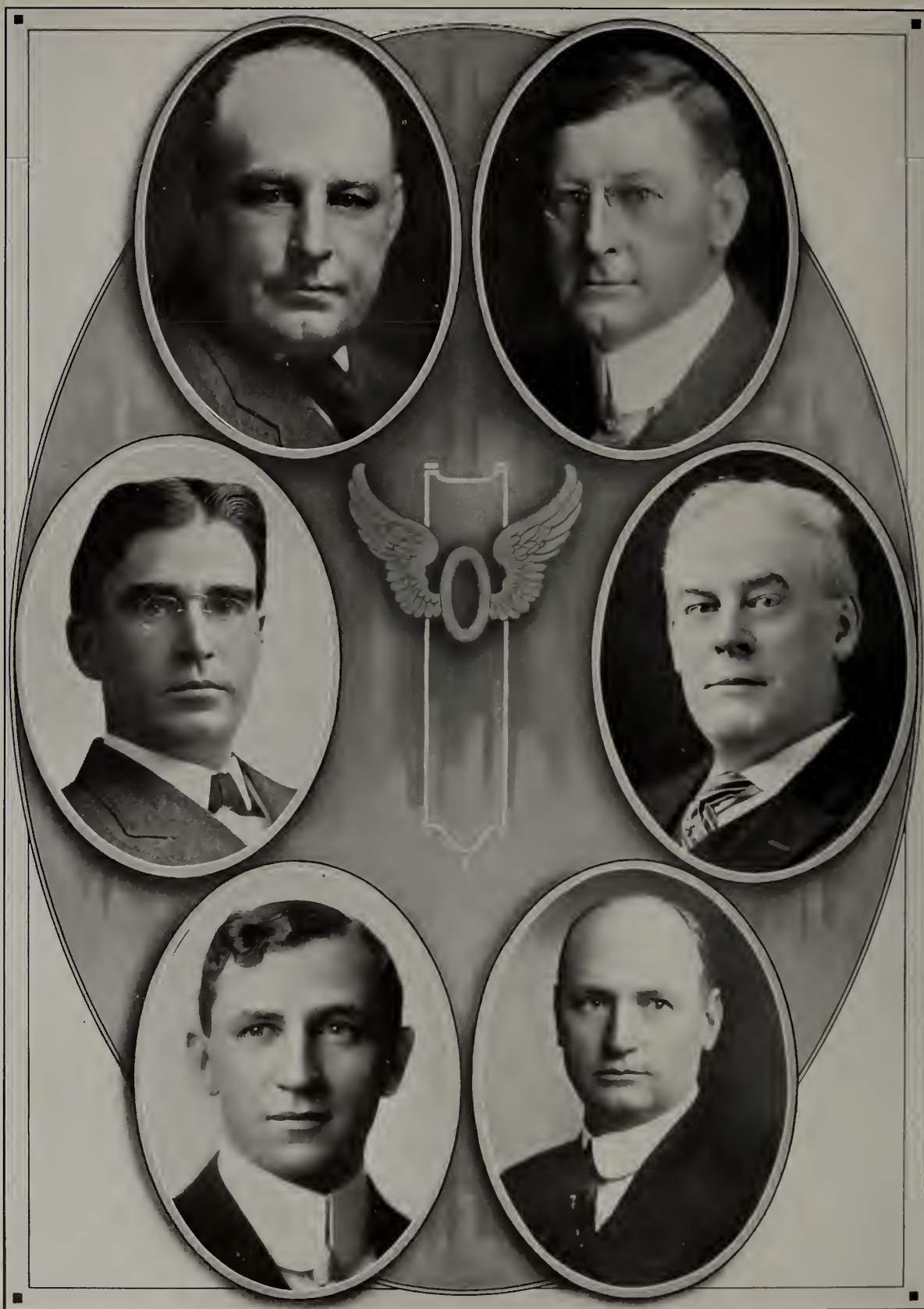
DR. D. F. RAGAN
DR. EDMOND W. PARSONS



DR. M. ISNARDI
DR. FRANK I. GONZALEZ

DR. C. H. WOOLSEY
DR. T. W. CONNOLLY

DR. S. J. ONESTI
DR. M. O. AUSTIN



DR. HARTLAND LAW
DR. B. F. ALDEN
DR. F. C. LEWITT

DR. WM. F. BLAKE
DR. O. B. BURNS
DR. R. KNIGHT SMITH



DR. GEORGE S. SNYDER
DR. ALEXANDER S. KEENAN
DR. W. FRANCIS B. WAKEFIELD

DR. W. W. WYMORE
DR. L. O. KIMBERLIN
DR. T. H. O'CONNOR



DR. JOS. J. PFISTER
DR. ASA W. COLLINS

DR. THOS. D. MAHER
DR. JOHN H. GRAVES

DR. MORTIMER ANDREW LONDON
DR. HENRY D. BRUSCO



DR. C. D. McGETTIGAN
DR. F. K. AINSWORTH

DR. CHARLES E. HART
DR. B. A. MARDIS

DR. EDWARD F. GLASER
DR. MORTON R. GIBBONS



DR. TILTON E. TILLMAN
DR. E. I. BEESON
DR. VICTOR G. VECKI

DR. F. R. ORELLA
DR. NORMAN D. MORGAN
DR. HERBERT D. BOYES



C. H. WHITE
J. T. BLACKALLER
R. A. BARRY

PERCY G. GOODE
FRANK A. BUSSE
FRANK H. KEYES



E. NORMAN
THOS B. SMITH

A. G. LUCHSINGER
DEAN WITTER

HAROLD H. MAUNDRELL
MALCOLM D. MAUNDRELL



J. S. CURRAN
TYSON K. SWAFFORD

RALPH C. BROWN
K. A. LUNDSTROM

JOS. R. HICKEY
EDW. R. SOLINSKY



JOS. E. RUCKER
J. D. LEDERMAN
JOHN E. HOCHSTADTER

PETER MURMAN
C. B. BARCOCK
DAVID B. SYMON



DAVID G. MARTIN
J. A. KILLIAN
W. J. MARTIN

B. M. CARLISLE
HAROLD CASEY
R. C. SLADE



C. H. RISTENPART
J. H. WRIN

H. L. RUCKER
O. D. FLAHAVAN

H. E. CUSHMAN
F. G. KIRNER



O. O. EDWARDS
F. R. LEWIS

DAVID WOLFE
H. C. PENDLETON

R. L. COLBURN
JACK MARISCH



W. F. DUNN

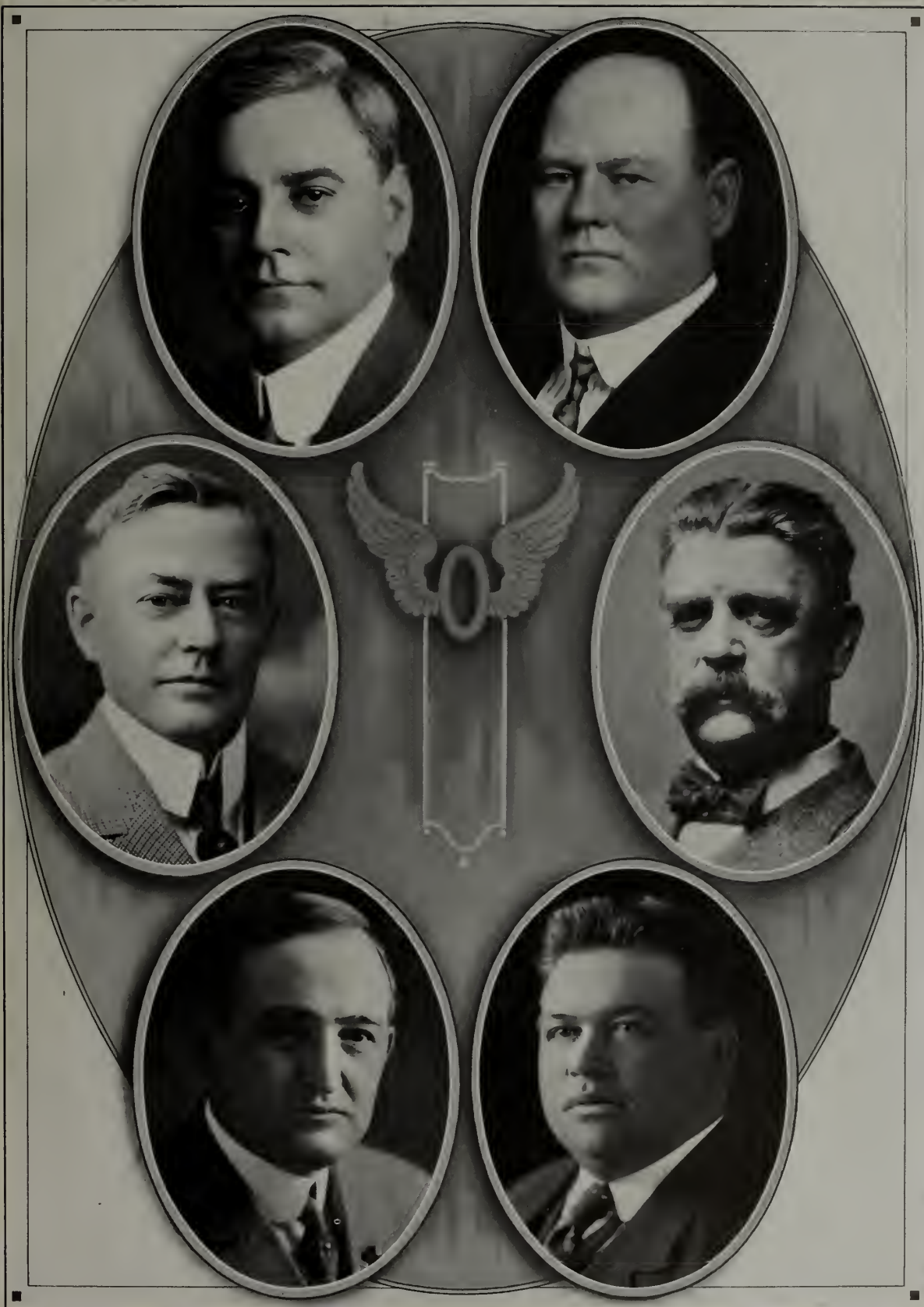
A. F. ANDREWS

ROY A. LEE

DR. D. F. MULVIHILL

JOSEPH MULVIHILL

FRANK E. CARROLL



OTTO H. MOHR
W. STERLING WOOD
R. S. McDONALD

CLARENCE J. BERRY
J. H. KEEFE
WM. J. GALLAGHER



FRANK P. WALCOTT
EDW. P. BARRY

GORDON L. HEWSON
EDWIN F. MERRY

J. C. THOMAS
F. J. O'NEIL



DR. T. S. HIGGINS
DR. WM. R. DORR

J. B. DAVITT
I. J. KRUEGER

H. J. SCHOBOR
ANTONIO FODERA



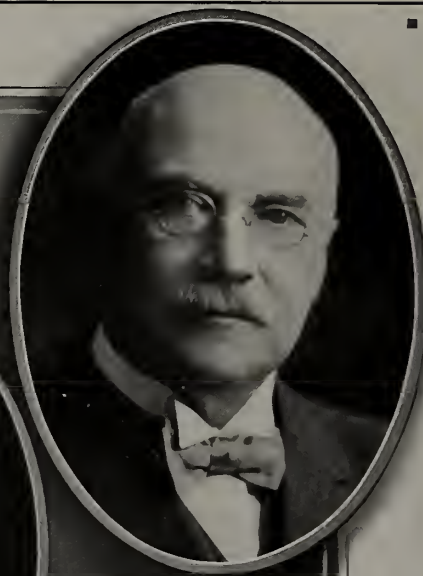
FRANCIS SPRING
MONROE SCHWEITZER
HENRY PETERSEN

W. J. ROBERTSON
J. W. McLEAN
HUGH L. SMITH



PROSPER REITER
A. B. HARRISON
LOUIS LANDSBERGER

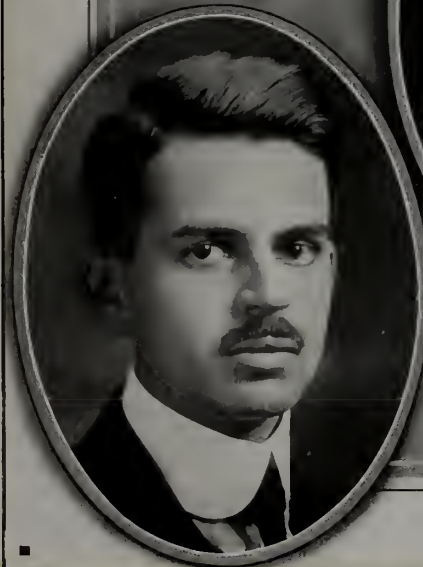
EMILE J. ETIENNE
CHAS. H. TURNER
A. J. HEARST



N. J. MITCHELL
A. W. GARBARINO

CHAS. L. ASHER
B. E. NIXON

DR. WM. MARTIN
ERNEST L. WEST



J. P. GLESS
DELGER TROWBRIDGE

R. J. TYSON
P. A. JORDAN

MARTIN BRANDENSTEIN
C. E. BLANCHARD

THIS EDITION WAS PRINTED IN AUGUST
NINETEEN HUNDRED FOURTEEN, BY THE
F. H. ABBOTT COMPANY. HALFTONES BY
THE SIERRA ART AND ENGRAVING CO.
BINDING BY JND. KITCHEN JR. CO.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN FOR THESE ANNALS
BY GEORGE FRASER, 116 GEARY STREET
OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER. ACKNOWLEDG-
MENT MADE TO THE FOLLOWING PHOTO-
GRAPHERS FOR VARIOUS PHOTOGRAPHS
GEORGE HABENICHT, BOYE, BUSHNELL
HARTSODK

